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TODAY: SPORTS An Irish Triumph, Page 20



Agence France-Presse

EXCHANGE — Hezbollah members carrying the coffin of an Israeli soldier in Beirut Sunday for a swap. Page 7.

Atlantic Still Hides Clues

Divers Hope to Raise Chunk of TWA Jetliner

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

High seas calmed on Sunday, raising hopes that divers will be able to reach a large piece of wreckage from TWA Flight 800 discovered on the Atlantic floor off East Moriches, New York.

Investigators have not ruled out either sabotage or mechanical failure as a cause of the explosion that downed the plane Wednesday night.

Investigators said they hoped the wreckage, which juts 15 feet (five meters) above the sea bed, more than 100 feet below the surface, will lead them to the plane's "black box" flight recorder and the bodies of more of the victims.

The remains of only about 100 of the 230 people aboard the plane had been recovered Sunday, and only 23 had been positively identified.

A Coast Guard spokesman told Reuters that the recovery operation was targeting an area off the coast of Long Island where "there seems to be a large section of the plane."

Debris that could not be recovered because of high seas earlier was photographed and would be retrieved under improved weather, the spokesman said.

Visibility on Sunday was unlimited for the air search, covering 4,400 square nautical miles.

The navy was assisting in the search by using a sonar scanner to pick up beeping signals from the flight recorders for which they are hunting, and by using an unmanned, self-propelled vehicle for underwater searches.

The medical examiner for the nearby Suffolk County, Charles Wetli, said he had found no injuries from metal or bomb parts trapped in bodies, which would have suggested a bomb in the cabin.

Instead, he said he had seen mostly blunt trauma injuries consistent with being hit by parts of the jet as it exploded and arced nearly 14,000 feet into the water. At the speed with which it hit the surface, the water would have had the consistency of concrete, experts said. Dr. Wetli added it looked like many of the victims "died upon impact with the water."

It could be days or even weeks before investigators will know with certainty whether they are dealing with a crime. It took six days before forensic scientists were able to confirm that the explosion that brought down a Pan Am jumbo jet over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988 had been caused by a bomb.

Many passengers were killed only when they hit the water. Page 8.

Meanwhile, FBI officials at a special command center were examining a slew of elements that came from members of the public via phone and the Internet in response to an FBI appeal for information, no matter how trivial.

The aircraft debris which had been collected was taken to a hangar on Long Island for reassembly. If the disaster was caused by a bomb, investigators will find out where on the plane it was placed. If it was a mechanical failure, that too will become evident, and perhaps help engineers avoid similar tragedies in the future. Because each part of an airliner has a serial number and airlines must keep records of where each part was installed, investigators will be able to create a fairly accurate jigsaw of the original plane.

Relatives of the dead attended services Sunday. Some of them, together with officials, including the New York mayor, Rudolph W. Giuliani, criticized TWA for its handling of the aftermath of the crash. It was "nearly impossible" to reach TWA officials after the crash, the mayor said. Officials of the National Transportation Safety Board said the company had been "bureaucratic" and "overly corporate," especially in its slowness to issue a passenger list.

Security procedures at New York's John F. Kennedy International Airport also came under fire, despite the fact that they are described as being among the toughest in the country.

TWA said that all baggage on Flight 800 was sent through X-ray detectors and matched to ensure that each suitcase was accompanied by a passenger.

But the flight also carried 2,300 pounds of mail and 8,300 pounds of freight, and airline officials declined to say whether they had been checked for explosives.

In any event, metal and X-ray detectors cannot see plastic explosives through layers of luggage.

The low caliber of workers who man detection machines is a serious problem at U.S. airports, according to experts consulted by The Washington Post.

Terrorists Stay Ahead Of Security Advances

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Airline security officials have a recurring nightmare that goes something like this:

A passenger boards a large airliner. He or she is carrying ordinary personal items — nothing metallic and suspicious looking, no bundles of wires, sharp objects or attention-getting electronic devices.

The passenger passes uneventfully through airport screening, as does all his or her luggage.

The passenger does nothing untoward during the flight and departs at the first stop. Then, on the next leg of the flight, a small bomb the passenger has hidden detonates at a chosen moment, perhaps over the ocean, and triggers a broader explosion that rips apart the fuselage.

This scenario — of a terrorist able to elude most, if not all, of the airport safety precautions now in place, or planned for later this decade — is not a glimpse of the future, but of the present.

An explosion of this type, albeit smaller and not as deadly, occurred on a flight from Japan to the Philippines in December 1994, and a dozen more such bomb explosions were narrowly averted in early 1995 when those behind the plot accidentally alerted police to their preparations, according to information being disclosed in a New York city courtroom.

Investigators probing the explosion and crash of TWA Flight 800 shortly after its takeoff in New York on Wednesday have not determined whether a bomb provoked the disaster, and have found nothing so far that suggests ill motives on the part of any passenger on the aircraft.

But the possibility is being taken seriously, partly due to a growing fear that in the cat-and-mouse game between terrorists and airline security professionals, the people planting bombs may be gaining an edge.

One reason has been the emergence of a technologically advanced type of terrorist who does not bother with the pipe bombs and crude clock-timing devices that airport security devices were designed to detect. The new terrorists favor smaller and much less detectable plastic or liquid explosives detonated by miniaturized and benign-looking timers, yet capable of wreaking great destruction.

Against this threat, the challenge for security authorities is to find a needle in a haystack: one of the handful of bombs that might be placed aboard an airliner amid more than a billion pieces of checked luggage and an undetermined number of carry-on items each year.

See BOMBERS, Page 8

North Koreans Wave an 'Open' Sign

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — An unusual group of salesmen is barnstorming Japan this week, hawking a product not usually offered to the public: North Korea.

"Let me also appeal to all of you present here not to miss this chance to grab at a superb investment opportunity," said Kim Jong U, a high-ranking North Korean Communist official, touting the Rajin-Sonbong industrial park like a seasoned pitchman.

Mr. Kim, a top aide to "Dear Leader" Kim Jong Il, is heading a delegation of officials on a 12-day, four-city tour of Japan, sweet-talking and cajoling businessmen. He wants investors for Rajin-Sonbong, a 300-square-mile (775-square-kilometer) industrial free-trade zone in a remote northern corner of the North, on the border with Russia and China.

This Western-style hucksterism is a change of tactics for Stalinist North Korea, with its state-controlled economy and guiding philosophy of self-reliance.

But the North Koreans here this week peddled a different message: that their country is ready to tolerate, even embrace, capitalism. Mr. Kim told investors they "can rest assured that the state would not interfere with their legitimate economic activities, regardless of whether their chosen mode of economic management is socialist or capitalist." His sales pitch has attracted attention as a sign that North Korea is opening its door a crack.

"From the standpoint of regional security, this is very

See KOREA, Page 8

Superstore Marches Across Poland

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — When Krystyna Kurczynska peered down the long aisles of the Auchan supermarket and found six kinds of toasters, 19 brands of electric teapots, 13 models of coffee-makers and 15 varieties of microwave ovens, the 42-year-old radio technician barely hid her glee.

"Just like any other country in Europe," she said before wrestling a $500 microwave into a shopping cart and heading for one of 50 — count 'em — 50 checkout counters.

But when a businessman, Zygmunt Dabrowski, caught sight of the newest market in his home town of Poznan — Makro Cash and Carry, a Price Club look-alike from Denmark — the commercial land of plenty conjured up a bleak prospect.

"In a year, all Poznan wholesalers will go out of business," the head of a local trade association said.

A feeding frenzy of sorts has broken out in Poland, a country where hunger pangs helped fuel the revolution that toppled Communist rule in 1989 and opened the doors to free-market economics. Three years after the first large modern supermarket opened in this country, sleek, expansive and often foreign-owned, Wal-Mart clones are rising from the fields and fledgling suburbs of Eastern Europe's largest single potential market.

Spurred by a huge jump in car ownership and by shoppers willing to drive miles for bargains, the enormous supermarket known as the hypermarket has become the latest milepost, and in some cases battleground, of the expanding free market.

Trade groups are steaming. Small-business owners, seeing profits drop as much as 70 percent in the first week after a hypermarket opens, are asking for laws to limit their growth and cut back on foreign competition.

Right-wing political parties, keen to plumb public ire, are tapping into the angst of the outclassed small shop owners in Krakow, Czestochowa, Katowice and Poznan.

Indeed, the numbers are startling. Auchan, the French retailer, has plans for eight more stores beyond its Warsaw flagship where harried price checkers scoot by on roller skates. Billa, an Austrian food store jammed every Saturday, plans to grow from four to 20 stores over the next few years.

Globi, a Belgian-Polish joint venture, has spent $140 million here and

See POLAND, Page 8

Dire Details Plague a Grand Olympics

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — In one day the Centennial Olympics established a trend that will be difficult to undo. The Atlanta organizers were getting the big things right, wonderfully right, and the little things disastrously wrong.

Everyone involved was hoping that the jitters of Saturday would be soothed and the logistics sorted over the remaining 15 days of competition. The host city won admirers and allies around the world with its the Opening Ceremony on Friday night, arguably as fine a production as the Olympics has seen, completed by the jarring, ghostly return of Muhammad Ali to light the flame.

For all of its grandeur — perhaps because of it — the parade of an Olympic-record 197 nations meandered on for two hours, a half-hour longer than in Barcelona four years ago, as the 15,000 athletes and officials arrived in straggles after being forced to run up and down a steep ramp on their way into the stadium. The International Olympic Committee said it would examine ways of shortening, or possibly eliminating, the traditional procession for the 2000 Olympics in Sydney.

Eugeniusz Pietrasik, a Polish team official, died of a heart attack suffered during the ceremony. Another official was also treated for a heart attack. Temperatures averaged 94 degrees Fahrenheit (34.4 degrees centigrade) over the weekend with humidity upwards of 90 percent.

Competition began Saturday with a relatively light calendar of 14 sports. The venues all seemed to be first class, and there were two world records.

The Austrian judo heavyweight Eric Krieger spent an hour waiting for a ride to the hospital after his first ambulance proved to have a dead battery. He was admitted with a suspected fractured neck, a result of his quarterfinal loss to David Douillet of France, the eventual gold medalist.

A shutdown of lights over half of the court briefly interrupted the first half of a men's basketball game Saturday night. Earlier, the Nicaragua-USA baseball game was delayed when the bus carrying the U.S. team arrived at the stadium a half-hour late — amid other numerous stories of bus drivers who did not quite know where they were going.

The Atlanta Games are being funded privately on the tightest budget. This might explain some problems, but others appear to be the fault of ignorance. Huge traffic jams of pedestrians appeared hours into the first day, in part the result of poor sign-posting. The necessity of metal detectors and bag searches has also been a hindrance.

Even Americans were finding it hard to figure out how to walk from here to there around the maze of security fences. The obstacles were compounded for foreign visitors and those with limited English. Riders on subway trains have difficulty finding the signs that simply identify each stop — never mind the universal sport signs pointing the way to the Olympic venues. It is as if the public thoroughfares were laid out by organizers who do not travel overseas themselves and who therefore spent little effort preparing for those who do.

The sheer lack of simple, universal signs has further burdened the 42,000 volunteers on whose backs the Olympics are running. For all their good nature, few of them have a grasp of the venues beyond their assigned areas. The Atlanta organizing committee had hoped to begin the Olympics with 50,000 volunteers. If a few thousand were to leave

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AGENDA



Agence France-Presse

RIIS WINS TOUR DE FRANCE — Bjarne Riis of Denmark passing the Arc de Triomphe on Sunday on his way to victory. Page 16.

12 Slain in Ambush Of Bus in Algeria

ALGIERS (AFP) — Twelve passengers on a bus carrying employees of an Algerian state-owned company were massacred Sunday at Keddara, 50 kilometers (30 miles) southeast of Algiers, informed sources said.

The bus was stopped at a bogus checkpoint, where the victims were shot dead, the sources said. Some of the victims also were decapitated. Others were wounded as the attackers sprayed the bus with automatic weapons. The bus was carrying workers of the National Industrial Vehicles Corp.

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The U.S. Job Market's Hidden Secret: Pay Is Getting Better

By Judith H. Dobrzynski
New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — Kevin J. Mattakat was studying telecommunications and computer science last fall at the University of Wisconsin. In his spare time, he tended bar and did computer work for the college. He earned about $5,700 in 1995.

Today, at 30, he is making more than $45,000 a year at a subsidiary here of US West, the regional telephone company, fixing the bugs that inevitably haunt complex computer networks.

"I wasn't even in the market when I got this offer," Mr. Mattakat said, explaining that he was still a year short of a degree. "This was a job I couldn't pass up."

After years of corporate downsizings, millions of Americans have found new jobs in the last five years that more than replace the lost ones in industries as new as the Internet and as old as retailing.

In 1995, the percentage of new jobs that pay above-average salaries was double what it was in 1992, when the country was just starting to recover from recession.

"The quality of jobs being created is steadily increasing," said Mark Zandi, chief economist at Regional Financial Associates, an economic consulting firm in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

In an analysis for The New York Times using government data, Mr. Zandi found that 45 percent of the jobs created across the country last year paid more than the national average wage of $29,420. In 1992, that proportion was just 22 percent.

Of the new jobs created last year, fully one-quarter paid more than 30 percent above the average. In 1992, only 4 percent of the new jobs paid that well.

These statistics indicate that the economy is churning out better jobs than many Americans might think. As Mr. Mattakat and many other residents of the Minneapolis area demonstrate, many people are now getting "good" jobs — way beyond the proverbial burger-flipping posts. Writ large, what is happening here reflects the national picture. "Minneapolis has a highly diverse economy that mirrors the national business mix quite well," Mr. Zandi said.

He said there were no equivalent figures for past economic upturns, so it is not possible to compare the 1990s with other periods. But he said the rise in better-paying jobs appeared to be occurring at a somewhat faster pace this time.

"It has a lot to do with the sources of the new jobs," Mr. Zandi said. More than in past recoveries, he said, "we're seeing a lot of job growth in sectors and occupations that are high-paying." Among them are high technology, entertainment and construction.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a June report, agreed. It found that the greatest share of job growth from 1989 to 1995 took place at the high and the low ends of the pay scale, with the greatest gains in high-paying occupations.

The coming months, barring an unforeseen recession, hold even more promise. "We're now in

See JOBS, Page 8

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Lebanon	LL 3,000
Antilles	12.50 FF	Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1 600 CFA	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Egypt	£E 5	Réunion	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
Gabon	1100 CFA	Senegal	1.100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr.	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2.800 Lire	Tunisia	1.250 Din
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA	U A E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1 250 JD	U S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20

Outcast Image Fades / **A Celebration of Identity**

Multiracial Americans Defy Limbo

By Michel Marriott
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For Alison Perry, being multiracial has meant moving through life as if she had a giant question mark drawn on her forehead. Strangers frequently approach and begin a vexing guessing game: "Are you Israeli?" "Are you a Latina?" "Where are you from?"

Yet, for this slender, almond-colored woman with delicate features drawn from both her black American father and her Italian-American mother, race is not what defines her.

"I definitely say that I'm interracial," Ms. Perry said. "I do not identify myself as a black woman. I definitely don't identify myself as a white woman, either."

The very existence of multiracial people like Ms. Perry challenges the United States' traditionally rigid notions of race.

Their struggles of pride, loyalty and, occasionally, shame raise profound questions about the meaning of race and the promise and pitfalls of racial identity. Multiracial Americans often find themselves claimed by many groups and belonging wholly to none, in a society that often forces them to choose one identity — or imposes that identity on them.

On Saturday, thousands of mixed-race Americans are expected to gather on the Mall in Washington in a display of pride, power and unity. Organized under the banner of the Multiracial Solidarity March, the afternoon demonstration is intended to celebrate multiracial identity and to pressure the federal government to add a multiracial category to the next census.

No one knows exactly how many Americans consider themselves multiracial, although the 1990 census counted 2 million children younger than 18 whose parents are of different races.

"People of mixed race in this country haven't belonged anywhere," said Charles Bryd, editor and publisher of Interracial Voice, an Internet news journal based in New York City that has backed the march. "The march will, in effect, allow people to come out and be themselves — not just be black, not just be white, but just be a human being."

For generations, the image of the tragic mulatto, the tortured mixed-race outcast who cannot find peace in any world, has been a staple of American mythology — the character of Julie in the musical "Showboat," for instance, and the story line of "Birth of a Nation."

But in the 1990s, many multiracial Americans say that the image of the racial misfit, overblown from the start, is especially outmoded now.

Mixed-race Americans who grew up before the civil-rights movement were, by local practice, considered nonwhite, part of the custom of labeling as black anyone who had even "one drop" of black blood. Now more Americans have the freedom to choose their identity.

A growing number are challenging the stereotypes that suggest that they are fundamentally flawed, even pathologically wounded, because they embody two halves that cannot fit together. Instead, they say, their circumstances of color and culture have given them options of racial identity, and windows on ethnicity, unimagined in earlier eras.

Daniel Glover, whose brown skin and dreadlocks make him a standout in the otherwise all-white comedy group known as The Jones's, revels in his entrée to two worlds.



Edward Keating/The New York Times

Danny Glover, a comic, says he can play the role of a multiracial ambassador.

The 21-year-old New York comic is the product of a black father and a mother of French-Armenian descent. His background did not plague him during his childhood in the predominantly Hispanic neighborhood of Washington Heights in New York, because there were many other multiracial children around. That confidence has carried into adulthood.

"I can interact with white people and at the same time I feel comfortable being in a crowd of all black people," Mr. Glover said. "I have that crossover appeal."

MR. GLOVER can be an insider and he can be an ambassador. Unlike many white people, he has a direct and vivid understanding of raw racial pain. But he can challenge racial stereotypes, whether they are held by his white friends or his black friends.

He has found himself in all-black gatherings debating white racism. "I feel like those white people they are talking about are the exception," Mr. Glover said. "But sometimes it does come across that they feel that all white people are racist."

Sometimes, he said, he admonishes the speakers for unfairness. But at other times, he just listens, keeping his reservations private.

"I don't want people to hold their tongues because they are trying to spare my feelings for having a white mother," he said.

Increasingly, multiracial people are arguing — and many scientists agree — that race is a social construct, not a biological absolute. Many historians and social scientists, said Steven Gregory, a professor of anthropology and African studies at New York University, believe that the notion of race was largely invented as a way to assign social status and privilege.

Unlike sex, which is determined by the X or Y chromosome, there is no genetic marker for race. Indeed, a 1972 study by a Harvard University geneticist, Richard Lewontin, found that most genetic differences were within racial groups, not between them. He could trace only 6 percent of such differences to race.

Yet, in the closing years of the 20th century, race remains a stubbornly resistant feature of U.S. culture. Other societies, like those of some islands of the Caribbean and some South American countries, have a more fluid sense of racial identity. In Jamaica, for example, when people speak of color, they are referring to skin tone, not unalterable racial categories, said Cecile Ann Lawrence, a lawyer who was a government administrator in Jamaica.

> ***'The march will, in effect, allow people to come out and be themselves – not just be black, not just be white, but just be a human being.'***

But in the United States, race even divides multiracial people themselves. While some proudly claim their multiracial identity, others believe it is a sham, an effort to identify with the dominant and privileged white culture at the expense of a stigmatized minority.

"There is a tremendous amount of denial," said Scott Minerbrook, who has a black father and a white mother, but who considers himself black.

Mr. Minerbrook, who is on the staff of Time magazine and lives in Islip, New York, says that many people "fall into the trap that they don't want to be identified with failure — they think blackness equals failure." But there is no escape, he argues; that is how the rest of the world labels multiracial children.

Some multiracial Americans believe, as Anthony Robert Hale, a graduate student in American literature at the University of California at Berkeley, said, "in most cases, 'mixed race' means no race."

These issues haunted many multiracial Americans in childhood. Linda Chandler, who has a Korean mother and a white father, remembers the day she was forced from a swing by her white cousins because she was Asian. She quietly retreated to a nearby shade tree with a book of matches and deliberately burned her thumb, in an act of defiance and self-mutilation.

"Growing up, I always felt inferior," she said. "I always felt that there was something wrong with me."

Stafford Gregoire, Ms. Chandler's husband, has a black father and a white mother. He, too, still feels the sting of childhood racial taunts. He said that some of the whites on his Boston high school hockey team, in a clumsy, insulting effort to make him feel he belonged, would tell him, "It's all right, Stafford, you're half white."

In one of the many incongruities that leave multiracial people torn between amusement and despair, Alison Perry found that society both narrowed her racial choices and rewarded her for accepting its labels.



Jim Wilson/The New York Times

Linda Chandler and Stafford Gregoire, who live in Berkeley, California, hope to give their daughter, Chandler, a pride that will help her weather intolerance.

Ms. Perry, 24, a researcher for a violence mediation program in New York, grew up in a middle-class home in suburban New Jersey. Her parents always taught her to claim both their backgrounds, but she felt set apart in schools, where most students were black or Hispanic.

HER HIGH SCHOOL years, when she moved to Tenafly, New Jersey, were even worse. No one in the school, which had only three black students, ever dared to cross the racial divide to ask her out on a date, Ms. Perry said. Most of her white schoolmates politely ignored her mixed heritage, she said, until someone would slip and use a derogatory racial term.

"They would look at me and say, 'Oh, sorry,' " Ms. Perry recalled.

But when she had to decide what race to declare on her college applications, she soon discovered that deciding to be black, even temporarily, might hold some promise.

"Was I not supposed to take advantage?" she asked. "I wanted to go to a good college, and I was coming from a school where there weren't a lot of black people. I was the only one in the honors classes."

She checked "black."

Regardless of society's labels, many multiracial people are determined to set their own courses. Ms. Perry, who was an anthropology major at Wesleyan University, has learned to regard the American obsession with race with a degree of detachment, even tolerance. But she herself still defies categorization.

At Wesleyan, she was drawn to other interracial students, a well-organized and relatively large group on campus. She said she never felt part of the black community there.

Nonetheless, she joined a West African dance troupe at Wesleyan and traveled with it to Ghana. In Africa, she recalled with a chuckle, she was considered white.

Although neither Ms. Perry nor Mr. Gregoire plans to attend the march on Saturday, Mr. Gregoire's younger brother, Scott, a film electrician who lives in New York, will be there. "The march will be a sojourn into my own identity," he said. "If there are 50 people there like me, it will be the most exciting day in my life."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Visa Crackdown by Mozambique

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AFP) — The Mozambican government has increased its visas fees, previously set at between $20 and $50, by 500 percent. The immigration office also will demand that potential visitors from countries that have no Mozambican diplomatic representation mail their passports to Maputo to apply for a visa.

Tourist operators have criticized the moves, saying that they will discourage tourists.

Air traffic between France and Algeria was disrupted again over the weekend as Air Algerie pilots continued a strike for higher wages begun early last month. *(AFP)*

Coach-horses pulling tourists round the Tuscan town of Pisa are to wear paper diapers to avoid soiling the streets. Diapers have already been forced on the town's dogs. *(AFP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Afghanistan, Burma, Netherlands Antilles, Swaziland.
TUESDAY: Egypt, Libya.
WEDNESDAY: Venezuela.
THURSDAY: Bhutan, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Israel, Puerto Rico, Spain, Tunisia.
FRIDAY: Cuba, Liberia.
SATURDAY: Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Iran, Puerto Rico.
SUNDAY: Syria.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

Dutch Crash Toll Now 33

Reuters

THE HAGUE — A critically injured survivor of a plane crash last Monday in the southern Netherlands died in a hospital early Sunday, raising the death toll to 33, the Defense Ministry said. The eight survivors are being treated for burns.

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WEATHER

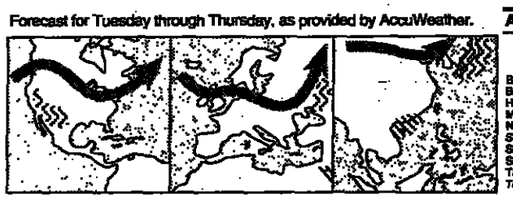
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algarve	28/82	21/70 s	29/84	21/70 pc
Amsterdam	23/73	15/64 pc	22/71	16/61 t
Ankara	29/79	17/62 pc	29/79	12/53 c
Athens	27/80	20/68 pc	29/84	22/71 s
Barcelona	28/79	22/71 pc	28/82	23/73 s
Belgrade	22/71	7/44 pc	29/79	16/64 s
Berlin	25/77	14/57 pc	29/84	16/61 pc
Brussels	28/82	17/62 s	27/80	13/55 pc
Budapest	23/73	14/57 pc	29/82	13/55 pc
Copenhagen	24/75	14/57 pc	29/79	15/59 sh
Costa Del Sol	29/84	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 pc
Dublin	18/66	14/57 sh	18/64	10/50 sh
Edinburgh	18/64	10/61 r	17/62	12/53 r
Florence	29/79	17/62 pc	31/88	21/70 s
Frankfurt	23/73	14/57 pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Geneva	27/80	17/62 s	24/75	15/61 t
Helsinki	18/64	13/53 pc	20/68	13/55 pc
Istanbul	29/79	14/57 pc	27/80	17/62 s
Las Palmas	26/79	21/70 s	29/79	21/70 s
Lisbon	26/79	19/66 s	29/79	15/64 s
London	27/80	17/62 s	24/75	12/53 t
Madrid	32/89	21/70 pc	30/97	21/70 c
Mallorca	24/75	23/73 pc	29/79	24/75 s
Milan	27/80	18/64 pc	29/82	20/68 sh
Moscow	19/66	13/55 sh	21/70	13/55 sh
Munich	24/75	12/53 s	27/80	15/59 pc
Nice	29/79	17/62 pc	25/77	21/70 pc
Oslo	23/73	16/61 sh	24/75	15/61 sh
Paris	31/88	21/70 s	29/82	14/57 pc
Prague	24/75	12/53 s	28/82	15/61 s
Reykjavik	14/57	12/53 sh	17/62	12/53 c
Rome	27/80	14/57 s	29/84	20/68 s
St. Petersburg	19/66	9/48 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Stockholm	20/68	13/55 pc	23/73	14/57 pc
Strasbourg	31/88	15/61 s	29/84	14/57 t
Tallinn	18/64	12/53 pc	21/70	14/57 pc
Venice	25/77	20/68 c	29/84	22/71 pc
Vienna	23/73	13/55 pc	27/80	18/64 s
Warsaw	22/71	9/48 s	25/77	14/57 pc
Zurich	28/82	14/57 s	27/80	14/57 t

Oceania

Auckland	13/55	9/48 c	14/57	9/48 pc
Sydney	18/64	11/52 s	19/64	9/48 pc

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream · Unseasonably Cold · Unseasonably Hot · Heavy Rain · Heavy Snow

North America
It will remain steamy in the Southeast with widely separated afternoon thunderstorms. The heat will continue to build in the West. It will also become quite hot in the Great Plains Tuesday. Showers and thunderstorms will move through the Northeast Tuesday and Wednesday.

Europe
Turning cooler from London to Warsaw. Showers in London Tuesday will move through Amsterdam to Berlin by Wednesday and to Poland and Belarus Thursday. Partly sunny and nice from London to Berlin Wednesday and Thursday. Sunny and hot in Madrid, but it may thunderstorm Thursday.

Asia
Tokyo and most of Japan will remain very warm and humid through Thursday with a shower or thunderstorm at times. Heavy rains are possible from Hong Kong to northern Vietnam due to a tropical storm. Beijing will have near normal temperatures with some sun and a thunderstorm or two.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Abu Dhabi	39/102	31/88 s	40/104	29/84 s
Beirut	31/88	24/75 s	32/89	24/75 pc
Cairo	34/93	21/70 s	34/93	20/68 pc
Damascus	32/89	19/66 s	34/93	19/66 pc
Jerusalem	29/82	19/66 s	30/86	19/66 pc
Luxor	41/106	25/77 s	43/109	23/73 s
Riyadh	41/106	27/80 s	42/107	29/79 s

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algiers	29/82	22/71 s	30/86	23/73 s
Cape Town	14/57	6/43 pc	14/57	10/50 pc
Casablanca	28/82	21/70 pc	28/82	20/68 pc
Harare	24/75	8/46 s	25/79	12/53 pc
Lagos	29/84	23/73 pc	28/82	24/75 c
Nairobi	19/66	9/48 pc	21/70	9/48 pc
Tunis	28/82	15/59 s	31/88	21/70 s

Legends: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hzs, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Bangkok	32/89	26/79 t	32/89	26/79 sh
Beijing	35/95	23/73 s	36/97	26/79 pc
Hong Kong	31/88	27/80 c	31/88	27/80 t
Manila	31/88	25/77 t	31/88	26/79 t
New Delhi	38/100	30/86 pc	38/100	29/84 c
Seoul	29/82	19/66 pc	31/88	22/71 s
Shanghai	34/93	27/80 pc	35/95	27/80 pc
Singapore	32/89	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Taipei	34/93	24/75 pc	34/93	25/77 pc
Tokyo	27/80	22/71 c	27/80	22/71 sh

Latin America

Buenos Aires	16/61	4/39 s	16/61	8/43 pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75 pc	31/88	25/77 pc
Lima	18/64	16/61 c	19/66	15/59 pc
Mexico City	19/66	13/55 t	24/75	13/55 pc
Rio de Janeiro	20/68	14/57 c	22/71	16/61 pc
Santiago	14/57	5/41 pc	18/61	3/37 pc

North America

Anchorage	18/64	13/55 sh	21/70	11/52 pc
Atlanta	33/91	23/73 s	34/93	22/71 pc
Boston	27/80	18/64 s	28/79	17/62 pc
Chicago	28/82	17/62 pc	29/79	16/61 pc
Dallas	39/100	23/73 s	39/97	24/75 s
Denver	31/88	15/59 s	33/91	15/61 s
Detroit	27/80	17/62 c	28/79	16/59 pc
Honolulu	29/82	24/75 sh	31/88	24/75 pc
Houston	35/97	23/73 s	35/97	24/75 pc
Los Angeles	30/86	18/64 s	32/89	19/66 pc
Miami	34/93	29/79 pc	33/91	25/77 t
Minneapolis	29/79	15/59 pc	28/79	14/57 pc
Montreal	25/77	10/50 pc	24/75	11/52 pc
Nassau	31/88	25/77 pc	32/89	25/77 pc
New York	28/82	21/70 pc	27/80	19/66 pc
Phoenix	44/111	31/88 s	44/111	31/88 s
San Fran.	20/68	13/55 s	19/77	14/57 s
Seattle	27/80	13/55 s	28/82	15/59 pc
Toronto	28/79	13/55 pc	28/79	13/55 pc
Vancouver	27/80	17/62 pc	28/82	17/62 pc
Washington	29/84	21/70 c	29/84	21/70 pc

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Colombia	980-13-0010	Jordan	18-800-777	Russia (Moscow) +	155-6133		
Costa Rica +	0800-013-0123	Kenya ☆	0800-12	Russia (all other) +	8095-155-6133		
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THE AMERICAS

Worried About Loss of Latin Market, U.S. May Ease Arms Ban

By Calvin Sims
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — At the urging of Defense Secretary William J. Perry, the Clinton administration is considering easing a decades-old ban on the sale of such high-technology weapons as advanced fighter jets to Latin America, raising fears of an arms race in a region that has been calm after years of conflict and dictatorship.

Mr. Perry and major weapons producers contend that the blanket restrictions, imposed in the 1970s, are no longer warranted because democracy has spread to every country in the region except Cuba.

These advocates maintain that the weapons ban is costing the United States jobs by allowing foreign competitors to make gains in the Latin American market.

But critics of lifting the ban, in the region and in the United States, say feuds between Latin American countries are still too volatile to justify access to state-of-the-art weapons, which they contend will only add fuel to smoldering fires, perhaps inflaming minor border disputes into regional wars.

The debate is being closely watched in the region. Many people are asking why, if there is stability in Latin America, the United States should sell advanced weapons to countries that neither need them nor can afford them.

Argentina adamantly opposes relaxing the ban. Officials there say they have told Washington that they do not want to enter an arms race with Brazil and Chile, particularly when Argentina has severely scaled back its military spending.

The Argentines also maintain that Chile and Brazil, which have expressed an interest in acquiring advanced fighter planes like the F-16, still do not have full civilian control over their armed forces and thus are ill equipped to regulate the new military technology.

"Putting these weapons in the hands of countries that don't have complete civilian control over their militaries could have major consequences for the region," said Enrique J. de la Torre, a director of international security for the Argentina Foreign Ministry. "We believe the United States should use a stick-and-carrot approach and make these weapons available only as progress is made toward consolidating democracy."

The administration began a review of the weapons ban — which was imposed by President Jimmy Carter in reaction to military abuses of human rights during the 1970s — at the request of Mr. Perry.

Mr. Perry has said the United States should treat Latin America as it does Africa, Europe and Asia and approve sales case by case.

Meanwhile, congressional leaders and weapons contractors in the United States are strongly lobbying the administration to end the weapons restrictions.

In a letter to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, several senators said that "thousands of hard-working Americans depend on legitimate overseas defense sales" and that "the administration should do everything possible to make sure it is American working people who are producing the hardware purchased by our friends in Latin America."

The senators noted that France had sold about 200 fighter aircraft to seven Latin American countries in recent years and that the sale of 200 American-made fighters would represent more than $4 billion and 40,000 jobs.

Frank Simpson, vice president for Latin America of Lockheed Martin Corp., which makes the F-16, said the United States did a disservice to Latin American countries by forcing them to buy from Europe and Asia. "The armed forces in these countries are mismanaging their limited funds by not being able to buy the best and most compatible systems," he said.

While the market for weapons in Latin America is relatively small, about $2 billion in sales last year, industry analysts and executives said they expected sales to increase as countries sought to replace outdated equipment.

Chile is one country that wants to buy advanced fighters. But General Fernando Rojas, commander of the Chilean Air Force, said that he had stopped meeting with American aircraft manufacturers and that Chile was considering buying fighter planes elsewhere.

For Dole, Age Is Not a Campaign Issue

But the Candidate Shows Off a Healthy Lifestyle to Abate Concerns

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On Sunday, the eve of his 73d birthday, Bob Dole planned, as usual, to spend 30 minutes on his treadmill.

He will pop a multivitamin, plus 1000 milligrams of Vitamin E, 500 milligrams of niacin and a cholesterol-reducing pill called Pravachol. He will eat plenty of fiber, go easy on the fatty foods and try to get to bed by about 10:30 P.M. catching a good seven or eight hours of sleep.

The presumptive Republican presidential nominee, who, if he wins in November, will be the oldest American president ever inaugurated for a first term, will not be getting up too early — if he can possibly help it. That is definitely not part of the fitness and diet regimen that has made him, a World War II veteran with a crippled right arm, into what several prominent gerontologists described as a poster boy for fitness in an aging America.

With the birthday on Monday, Mr. Dole expects the age issue is going to rattle his campaign. He has seen the polls showing that when voters were asked what word comes to mind to describe candidate Dole, the three most frequent answers were "old," "conservative" and "too old." He has read polls, too, that showed about a third of all Americans were concerned that he is too old to handle the presidency, while four of 10 people over 65 said he may not be up to the demands of the job.



Mr. Dole said he was willing to make an unprecedented gesture to address the concerns about his age: As president he would submit to an independent medical examination to determine his fitness to continue in office, if there were serious doubts about his mental or physical capacity.

"I would, I think, if there was any doubt," Mr. Dole said. "There has got to be an agreement with the vice president about health. Or even some independent panel, you know, of two or three people."

He also emphasized that he would choose a healthy and vigorous running mate "who's prepared on day one."

It is not clear from the polls, though, whether voters are fretting about Mr. Dole's physical health or are worried that he is out of touch.

As Mr. Dole has campaigned this year under a media microscope, he has revealed himself as a man whose cultural reference points cluster around rural small-town America, circa the 1940s.

On the question of being out of touch, Mr. Dole wants to be judged based on who he is and what his ideas are, not merely on how long he has been around.

His strategy on the health component of the age issue is to attack it head-on. He has released detailed medical records. He talks candidly about what many doctors agree is his remarkable fitness.

"My cholesterol is better than Clinton," Mr. Dole said. "My weight is better than Clinton. My blood pressure is better than Clinton. But I am not going to make health an issue in this campaign." His life expectancy on his birthday is 10.7 years.

To convince voters that his age should not be a factor in their choice of a president, Mr. Dole's strategy is to show off what he has made of himself through good habits and good medical treatment.

Indeed, as he campaigns around the country, people who catch their first in-the-flesh glimpse of the former Kansas senator often express astonishment at how young and fit he looks. He stands ramrod straight in his expensively tailored blue suits and weighs a trim 178 pounds.

Besides regular exercise on a treadmill and rowing machine, and in addition to a strict low-fat diet that has kept his weight steady for nearly a decade, Mr. Dole pays attention to cosmetics. His dyed hair remains neatly combed even on windy airport tarmacs, and he is fanatical about keeping up his tan.

His doctor said Mr. Dole is extraordinarily conscientious about following medical advice and taking care of himself. Mr. Dole stopped smoking (after more than four decades) around 1983. His doctor said he drinks sparingly, does not eat much red meat and is insistent on getting his rest.

But for all his current robust health, Mr. Dole has a long and eventful medical history.

Besides his war wounds, which have bequeathed him a withered and partially paralyzed right arm, as well as just one kidney, Mr. Dole has had surgery for prostate cancer, for kidney stones, for two polyps in his colon and for a hernia. A test this month for a recurrence of the cancer detected in 1991 was negative for the fifth year in a row.

Due to the colon surgery, Mr. Dole also has suffered from heartburn, a condition he controls with a high-fiber diet, antacid pills and drinking lots of fluids. High cholesterol counts that Mr. Dole recorded in the 1980s have been sharply reduced with the help of a routine drug called Pravachol, as well as with exercise and proper nutrition.

Mr. Dole's past and present medical problems, according to several doctors and experts on aging, are not unusual for a man of his age.

Gerontologists who have been studying the physical and mental capabilities of Americans in their 70s and 80s said there was an ill-informed ageist bias in the United States. They noted that poor health among the elderly was not as prevalent as many Americans assumed.

Mr. Dole is an example of what many elderly Americans are capable of, gerontologists agreed, if they would take better care of themselves.

The director of the Noll Physiological Research Center at Penn State University, William Evans, said: "As long as Dole does the kind of preventative things — exercise and diet — that he has been doing, the notion that he is going to be less able to do the job than someone who is 25 years younger than him is absolutely incorrect and ludicrous."



Andy Newman/Reuters

BEARDS IN THE AFTERNOON — Roger Hegemier, second left, winner of the 1996 Papa Hemingway look-alike competition, celebrating with past victors in front of Sloppy Joe's in Key West, Florida, this weekend.

POLITICAL NOTES

Senate Hangs Tough On Welfare Reform

WASHINGTON — The Senate has defeated two Democratic amendments that would have softened the impact of welfare legislation on children and immigrants, rejecting an opportunity to make the bill more acceptable to President Bill Clinton.

The voting heightens the political dilemma faced by the White House, which had counted on the Senate to modify what the administration considers the most objectionable provisions of a welfare bill approved by the House last week.

The legislation would dramatically alter the welfare system, ending a six-decade-old guarantee that ensures assistance for the eligible poor and turning over control of public assistance programs to the states. The Senate is expected to approve the measure next week. *(WP)*

Helping Clinton Run

WASHINGTON — Every participant has a role at the weekly political meetings in the family quarters of the White House.

Vice President Al Gore, for one, is the second principal in the room and presides when the president has to duck out. Bob Squier, the chief media consultant, sits closest to Mr. Gore, for whom he has worked for years, and is viewed as the reigning advertising maven. Mickey Kantor, the commerce secretary, noted that at age 56 he is the most senior participant.

Dick Morris, the president's chief outside strategist, is known for rapid-fire suggestions that are roundly criticized at first, but sometimes praised later. Leon E. Panetta, the White House chief of staff and a former congressman, provides a reality check on how to mesh politics with policy. Senator Christopher J. Dodd of Connecticut lends his advice based on his perspective in Congress and as general chairman of the Democratic Party. Henry G. Cisneros, the housing secretary, brings a perspective from the Hispanic community and from his extensive travels around the country.

Conspicuously absent is Hillary Rodham Clinton. If the president's wife took part, officials said, she would be accused of wielding too much influence on the campaign. "No matter what she does," said the White House press secretary, Michael McCurry, "people will criticize her unfairly." *(NYT)*

A Vulgar Encounter

CHICAGO — It is still not clear exactly what Patricia Mendoza said to President Bill Clinton on a recent afternoon in Grant Park here. She and her husband, Glenn, have one version, but the Chicago Police Department and a schoolteacher who witnessed the encounter and its aftermath have a different one.

What is known is that the incident has made the Mendozas, both 32 and the owners of a small electronics firm, the heroes of the moment to conservative talk radio hosts and other Clinton critics. To conservatives, the Mendozas are the victims of an overbearing, imperial president and his equally overbearing security detail. Their crime, according to the couple and their defenders, was to heckle Mr. Clinton — albeit in a vulgar manner — during his July 2 visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Mendoza says she shouted at Mr. Clinton to express her anger over the deaths of 19 American servicemen in a terrorist bombing in Saudi Arabia. For that, she said, she was arrested by Chicago police and charged with disorderly conduct, as was her husband, who loudly urged her to get a lawyer. They have not been charged by federal authorities, but are scheduled to go on trial Aug. 27 on local misdemeanor charges of disorderly conduct, which carry a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a $1,000 fine. *(WP)*

Nixon's Admiration

NEW YORK — Richard Nixon thought Bill Clinton a "slippery" character who got away with adultery and behaved like a cowardly spoiled brat during the Vietnam War, according to excerpts from a new book by a close aide to the former president released on Sunday.

But the book, "Nixon Unplugged," excerpted in the New Yorker magazine, also says Mr. Nixon came to admire Mr. Clinton as president — partly because he sought Mr. Nixon's advice and treated him with respect, even inviting him back to the White House from which he was forced in disgrace in 1974. *(Reuters)*

Quote/Unquote

Preston Hay of Reston, Virginia, at a Reform Party convention: "We're here because of the concern we have about the direction of our country. Give us a fair shake, we're not a bunch of crazies." *(AP)*

Away From Politics

• **An explosion at a sugar plant** dumped 25-foot mounds of sugar onto the street in Scottsbluff, Nebraska, injuring at least 15 workers and trapping at least one inside the facility. The explosion leveled seven of eight sugar silos at the Western Sugar plant, said Scottsbluff's mayor, Mark Harris. The cause of the blast was not yet known. *(AP)*

• **Oregon health officials accused a** doctor of ordering a lethal injection for a patient without her knowledge or consent, although the family says they support the doctor's decision. The state Board of Medical Examiners filed a complaint accusing Dr. James D. Gallant of engaging in "active euthanasia" and voted to pursue disciplinary action, The Oregonian reported. *(AP)*

• **A power outage that blackened** 15 Western states in July, affecting 2 million people from Canada to Mexico, began with an Idaho transmission line that short-circuited when electricity jumped to a tree that had grown too close, investigators have found. That outage, combined with record power demands during hot weather, caused a ripple effect. *(AP)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Hundreds Show Up To Rebuild Churches

The series of suspicious fires in Southern black churches over the past year and a half have had one heartening consequence: So many offers of help with rebuilding have poured in that pastors have had to turn away hundreds of people. Near tiny Boligee, Alabama, fires in December and January leveled three black churches. It is not clear whether racists were responsible. But that did not lessen the response from Philadelphia. Recently, 10 Quakers traveled the 1,000 miles to lend the people of Boligee a hand. From San Francisco, 34 people representing nine denominations arrived in a single weekend. Most of the volunteers had to wait their turn to help on a church, reports The Philadelphia Inquirer, and were put to work instead sweeping trash, building a path or painting a school gym. A tent camp has sprung up to shelter the visitors. Many of the volunteers, whose average age is estimated at 44, say they hope their presence will make a statement about the need to fight intolerance and live in peace.

"This is an echo of a time I couldn't come," said Patty Murray, 47, a Presbyterian from San Francisco. "I was a young mother during the civil rights movement, so I feel privileged to be here now.

Short Takes

Chicago is the leading destination of workers being relocated by corporate and government employers, according to a Connecticut company that specializes in relocations. Cities with big corporate bases like Chicago — its economy is the largest in the nation after New York and Los Angeles — become magnets when companies streamline operations. Also in the top five on the relocation list: Houston, Atlanta, Dallas and New York.

The huge popularity of the movie "Independence Day," the very tall tale of an alien invasion of Earth, has helped draw hundreds of people to the small New Mexico town of Roswell, where, some people believe, an alien craft crashed a half-century ago. Roswell, as luck would have it, was holding its annual UFO convention about the time the movie came out July 2. The government has long insisted that the mysterious crash, near the now-defunct Walker Air Base, was that of a weather balloon. Local earthlings say they know better.

The opening of the Olympic Games, with their ever expanding schedule of ever more dubious events (beach volleyball? very popular in ancient Athens), has brought a clamor for an alternative Real Peoples Olympics, as the columnist Molly Ivins would call it. It would place a premium on skills real people develop: There would be a Driving While Drinking a Cup of Coffee Without Spilling event (sponsored by McDonalds?), a competition for parents to determine the Number of Things That Can Be Done While Holding a Baby on One Shoulder, and one for the Real Man of the '90s, in which guys working out on a Stairmaster exercise machine would read the day's business news while occasionally turning to their neighbor to share their innermost feelings. The possibilities are endless. How about Best-Humored Chauffering of Sweaty and Unappreciative Teenagers?

© *International Herald Tribune*

Abortion Drug Clears U.S. Hurdle

Final Decision on RU-486, Used in France, Due in September

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

GAITHERSBURG, Maryland — A committee of advisers to the Food and Drug Administration has recommended that the agency approve for marketing the abortion-inducing drug RU-486, or mifepristone.

In so doing, it set in motion a process that may dramatically change abortion procedure, and abortion politics, in the United States.

The recommendation follows more than a decade in which American abortion politics has kept the drug, easily available in France, Britain and Sweden, out of the United States.

Dr. David A. Kessler, the commissioner of food and drugs, said that the agency intended to make a final decision by mid-September.

The reaction of abortion combatants was predictable.

Eleanor Smeal, president of the Feminist Majority Foundation, said: "I'm thrilled. It's a medical breakthrough."

Olivia Gans, the head of American Victims of Abortion, said:

"The government has this very much on a fast track, and that's what we were most afraid of. It's not a good signal to American women."

The eight-member committee took three votes: By 6 to 0, with two abstentions, it decided that the drug's benefits outweighed its risks; by 7 to 0, with one abstention, it decided that the drug was safe, and by 6 to 2 it decided that data from a French study were sufficient to support American use of the drug.

The committee reserved the right to look at the research again if data from the drug's use in American women, in a study now under way, contradict the French data.

Given the highly charged atmosphere of abortion politics, the drug's sponsor, the Population Council, a nonprofit family-planning research organization, has kept the name of mifepristone's prospective manufacturer a secret.

The drug will be marketed, however, by Advances in Health Technology, an enterprise created by the Population Council.

The drug, called mifepristone in the United States and RU-486 in France, offers an option other than surgery for ending a pregnancy.

It is not used as a morning-after contraceptive pill but instead can be taken to end a pregnancy up to seven weeks after the last menstrual period.

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN to Protest Beijing Claims in South China Sea

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Southeast Asian countries, alarmed at a move by Beijing to assert control over a vast area of the South China Sea, will tell China this week that the plan violates international law, officials said Sunday.

The United States, Japan and perhaps South Korea are also expected to signal their concern about the Chinese move on the ground that it could impede freedom of navigation through the South China Sea, a vital maritime highway for both naval and commercial shipping.

Asian and U.S. concerns arise from a declaration by Beijing in May defining its territorial sea limits around the disputed Paracel Islands, in the northern part of the sea.

The declaration, issued shortly after China said it would ratify the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, indicated that the same principles used in the Paracels would be extended later to the disputed Spratly Islands in the southern part of the South China Sea.

Foreign ministers of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, will tell Qian Qichen, the Chinese foreign minister, of their opposition to Beijing's plan in bilateral meetings over the next few days, senior officials said.

ASEAN consists of Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Chinese forces seized the Paracels in 1974 in the closing stages of the Vietnam War, evicting South Vietnamese troops. Vietnam maintains its claim to sovereignty over the islands.

Vietnam and three other ASEAN countries — Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei — also dispute China's claims to the Spratlys and the surrounding seabed, which may contain reserves of oil and natural gas.

To emphasise regional unity on the issue, ASEAN members will collectively advise Mr. Qian of their concerns when they meet him privately as a group on Wednesday.

"While we want to do this in a nonconfrontational manner, we intend to send a clear message to Beijing that what they are proposing is not acceptable," one official said.

In a joint communiqué Sunday at the end of their annual meeting, ASEAN foreign ministers expressed concern over the situation.

While Vietnam and the Philipppines immediately protested China's May declaration, studies by legal experts in Southeast Asia since then have concluded that principles used by Beijing to determine the baselines of the territorial sea violate numerous articles of the UN law of the sea convention.

The United States also would oppose any maritime claim inconsistent with the UN law of the sea, Winston Lord, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said in recent congressional testimony.

Mr. Lord will accompany Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who arrives here Monday to take part in talks on regional security and other matters with the foreign ministers of ASEAN, China, Japan, South Korea and other countries.

Despite Western concerns about political repression and human rights abuses by the Burmese military regime, Burma joined Laos and Cambodia as an observer and candidate member of ASEAN in an official ceremony on Saturday.

But Domingo L. Siazon, the Philippine foreign secretary, who was representing ASEAN as a group, said in a meeting Sunday with Ohn Gyaw, Burma's foreign minister, that as Burma drew closer to ASEAN "we will have to reaffirm the common Asian ideals that we uphold, particularly participative democracy and full respect for human rights."

While the United States and other Western countries want to take a tougher approach to Burma, ASEAN insists that its policy of "constructive engagement" is the best way to help bring about a more open society in Burma.

■ **Jesse Jackson Attacks 'Sweatshops'**

Jesse Jackson, the U.S. civil rights leader, blasted Asian "sweatshop" labor policies, as booming economies in the region feel pressure from big business on investment issues and organized labor over workers' rights, Reuters reported from Jakarta.

After meeting Indonesia's leading opposition figure, Megawati Sukarnoputri, Mr. Jackson said that trade privileges should be linked with international labor standards.

"The workers here are not taking jobs away from the U.S. and Europe," Mr. Jackson said. "Big corporations are bringing the jobs here so they can have cheap workers in the region and expensive consumer markets in the West."

He said that this would create a backlash in the West.

That message is not a welcome one in countries like Indonesia, where the rapid economic growth has been achieved on the back of foreign investment searching for cheap labor.



John MacDougall/Agence France-Presse

Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw of Burma after an ASEAN meeting in Jakarta on Sunday.

Tamils Claim Victory at Base

1,000 Troops Killed, Sri Lankan Separatists Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Tamil rebels besieged a key military base Sunday, claiming that they had killed 1,000 government troops in one of the biggest battles of Sri Lanka's 13-year civil war.

The separatists said they had destroyed the Mullaittivu base, 280 kilometers (175 miles) from Colombo, and were hunting down a small number of troops hiding outside the camp.

"One thousand troops have perished," said a statement issued by the rebels' London office, which admitted that 120 guerrillas had died in the assault.

An air, land and sea battle has raged since Thursday in northern Sri Lanka as the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, who seek an independent homeland for minority Tamils in this Indian Ocean island's north and east, clashed with government troops.

The attack, which came a week before the 13th anniversary of islandwide anti-Tamil riots that sparked the ethnic conflict, has dashed government hopes that peace was at hand after capturing the Tigers' northern stronghold of Jaffna in April.

"The Jaffna victory gave President Chandrika Kumaratunga the moral high ground to push the peace plan through by showing she was sincere in crushing the LTTE," said Dharmaratnam Sivaram, a columnist with a local paper. "She has lost that now."

The fighting could also weaken the government's control of Jaffna, analysts said.

"The main supply route to Jaffna is through the sea," a Western diplomat told Reuters. "If Mullaitivu falls to the rebels, it could hit a vital link to Jaffna."

The navy transported hundreds of soldiers to the region Sunday and evacuated injured commandos who had been sent in earlier to rescue their colleagues at the base, military officers said on condition they not be named.

The navy established a foothold a few miles from the base, the officers said.

Major Tilak Dunuwille, a Defense Ministry spokesman, said 211 soldiers and sailors and 425 rebels had been killed defending the base.

But other military officers, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the number of soldiers killed was far higher. The base had 1,200 personnel.

It was impossible to reconcile the various claims. The government bars reporters from the turbulent north, and there was little communication from the camp.

A rebel newspaper seen in Vavuniya on Sunday said more than 300 bodies of slain troops had decomposed beyond recognition, and the Tigers' statement said the bodies were being cremated at Mullaitivu.

State-run radio said Saturday that the upsurge in fighting had forced Mrs. Bandaranaike Kumaratunga to cut short a private visit to London. Military officers said her presence as supreme commander of the armed forces would bolster troop morale.

The Tigers said their leader, Velupillai Prabhakaran, was personally supervising the assault on Mullaitivu.

Mrs. Kumaratunga has offered extensive autonomy to Tamils under a peace plan in an attempt to end the war in which she says more than 50,000 people have died.

Hard-liners among the majority Sinhalese community have opposed the plan, saying it could be a stepping stone to a separate state, especially if the Tigers retained their military strength.

"After Jaffna the general impression was that the Tigers had lost their bite," said D. B. S. Jeyaraj, a commentator on Tamil affairs based in Canada. "With this attack they have impressed different audiences in one shot — the international community, the Sinhalese and the Tamil people — and boosted the morale of their own cadres and supporters abroad."

(AP, Reuters)

Japan Warns About Raw Food

Reuters

TOKYO — The government warned the population on Sunday not to eat raw meat as the toll grew from a summer food-poisoning epidemic sweeping the nation.

The Health Ministry said more than 8,000 people had been stricken with the disease so far, 6,000 of them in the past 10 days in the town of Sakai.

A spokesman said the illnesses were all linked to the O-157 colon bacteria, which cause severe vomiting, diarrhea and fever that can lead to life-threatening loss of blood pressure and dehydration. Four people have died so far.

The warning about raw meat was issued after researchers, for the first time, pinpointed the carrier of the bacteria in a case from June.

Health officials said they had established that O-157 bacteria in raw liver was the cause of the illness of a 9-year-old boy in the town of Miura, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) south of Tokyo. The boy ate the liver at a restaurant on June 8 and fell ill four days later, the officials said.

Raw meat, fish and vegetables are a popular part of the Japanese diet, particularly in summer.

Researchers have still not been able to pinpoint the carrier of the bacteria in Sakai, site of the main outbreak, where the victims were mainly schoolchildren who ate tainted school lunches. Eel sushi, roast pork and chicken all have been blamed.

A spokesman for a national task force sent to control the epidemic in the town of nearly one million people, said a total of 6,083 victims needed hospital treatment since the outbreak on July 11.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Floods Drown a City in China

BEIJING — Rescue workers have airlifted hundreds of tons of food and more than a million bottles of mineral water to a city in southwest China swamped by floods, officials and state sources said Sunday.

The city of Liuzhou, in Guangxi Province, was flooded except for a few areas of high ground after the water level of Liujiang River surged to its highest mark this century, a city official said. *(Reuters)*

Beijing and Taipei Join Hands

TAIPEI — Taiwanese officials pledged rare cooperation with China on Sunday in the simmering dispute with Japan over conflicting claims to the Diayu islands.

About 200 Taiwanese fishing boats also prepared to put to sea to protest against the construction of a makeshift lighthouse on one of the deserted islands by the rightist Japan Youth Federation.

The islands in the East China Sea, about 200 kilometers (125 miles) east of Taiwan and 300 kilometers west of Japan's island of Okinawa, are claimed by Tokyo, Beijing and Taipei. *(Reuters)*

Indonesian Warns Protesters

JAKARTA — Moving to squelch opposition rallies that have attracted thousands of people, a senior military officer has warned that the armed forces will no longer tolerate anti-government protests.

Despite Lieutenant General Syarwan Hamid's warning, about 3,000 supporters of a deposed opposition leader, Megawati Sukarnoputri, gathered at party headquarters Saturday, prompting police to close the street in front of the building.

Students and party members have rallied almost daily over the last month to protest the military-backed congress that ousted Miss Megawati — daughter of the late president and independence hero, Sukarno — as party leader. *(AP)*

A Marcos Derides Jury Award

MANILA (Combined Dispatches) — The son of the late Philippine leader Ferdinand E. Marcos denounced Sunday a U.S. jury's $22 billion judgment against his family as absurd, saying it implied the Marcos family had twice as much gold as there was in Fort Knox, Kentucky.

"How can you consider that realistic?" he said on his return to Manila from Hawaii, where a jury made the award to a company representing a Filipino locksmith, who accused the president of stealing a golden Buddha statue stuffed with treasure. *(AP, Reuters)*

Burmese Make a Heroin Haul

MAE HONG SONG, Thailand — Burmese troops deployed to run the former stronghold of the opium warlord Khun Sa have seized a large amount of heroin from the house of one of his close aides, Thai intelligence sources said Sunday.

The sources and villagers said Burmese soldiers stormed the heroin factory in the compound of the suspect's house in Mae Haluang village in the northeast.

About 20 kilograms (44 pounds) of pure heroin, 300 kilograms of opium and a large amount of the chemical used to make heroin from raw opium were seized during the raid. Three people were arrested. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Jesse Jackson, the American civil-rights leader, criticizing working conditions in Indonesia: "One should never have to trade off work and dignity. In slavery, everyone had a job but no dignity." *(Reuters)*

Amnuay Virawan, Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister, discussing ASEAN's opposition to linking trade with environmental protection or human rights: "Trade is trade, and if you are going to have some extraneous issues, they should be discussed elsewhere." *(AFP)*

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Personals

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EUROPE

Hotel Bomb Defused in Basque War On Tourists

Reuters

TARRAGONA, Spain — Spanish police defused a bomb at a beach resort hotel Sunday, less than 24 hours after Basque separatists dramatically escalated attacks on the Spanish tourism industry with a bomb that wounded 35 people.

Eight grenades exploded early Sunday in a separate incident near a barracks of the paramilitary Civil Guard in the Basque town of Ordizia, regional officials said. No one was hurt.

The latest bomb was found by an employee in a restroom in a hotel in Salou, on the northeast coast; and the Civil Guard said it had to evacuate some 500 Dutch tourists. No one was hurt.

Eleven British tourists and two Spaniards remained in the hospital Sunday following the bombing the night before of the packed departure lounge in the airport of the Catalan town of Reus.

All but 10 of the 35 wounded were Britons who had been waiting for a flight home. The others were Spaniards.

The radical Basque nationalist newspaper Egin and the Catalan daily Avui received warning calls from the Basque separatist group ETA, but the bomb exploded in a trash bin before the police could clear the airport.

Two other bombs exploded shortly afterward at beach hotels in Cambrils and Salou, but the police had time to clear the area after warnings, and no one was hurt.

Reus is just inland from the eastern coast city of Tarragona, some 80 kilometers (50 miles) south of Barcelona, and its airport serves resorts on the southern Catalan coast.

Police reopened the airport Sunday.

The grenade attack in Ordizia was the fourth against Civil Guard barracks in the region this month.

Before the weekend attacks, ETA (the Basque-language acronym for Basque Homeland and Liberty) had claimed a series of small bomb attacks this month at tourist sites across Spain, but most came after warnings and none caused any injury.

Interior Minister Jaime Mayor Oreja said security forces were working to prevent further attacks, but he added, "Miracles are not possible in the battle against terrorism."

The Basque separatists have killed 800 people since beginning a violent campaign for independence in 1968.



Reuters

An officer of the Civil Guard surveying a departure lounge at Reus airport after a bomb wounded 35 people.

Cost of Beef Crisis About to Mount

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The political storm over Europe's beef crisis may have subsided, but the economic toll will burden taxpayers and farmers for years to come, officials and industry experts say.

The British government's acknowledgment of a possible link between bovine spongiform encephalopathy, or "mad cow disease," and the fatal human brain condition Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease appears to have inflicted permanent damage on the beef industry in the European Union, a business worth 24 billion Ecus.

As a result, the Union and its 15 member governments, which already will pay at least 3 billion Ecus ($3.8 billion) this year in emergency funding to prop up the market and aid producers, will begin this week to examine ways to permanently shrink the industry. The measures are likely to cost tens of thousands of jobs, officials estimate, as well as reducing the incomes of cereal farmers and other agricultural producers who will bear much of the cost of the restructuring.

"The livelihoods of millions of beef producers and the economic stability of the whole beef industry of the EU is under serious threat if urgent and radical action is not taken," said the EU agriculture commissioner, Franz Fischler, who will discuss proposals for downsizing the industry with EU farm ministers at a meeting beginning Monday in Brussels.

The European Commission estimates that beef consumption across the bloc is running 11 percent below pre-crisis levels, while the wholesale price paid to beef producers is down 15 percent. Taken together, that represents a direct income loss of nearly 6 billion Ecus for beef producers this year.

In Britain, retail demand for prime cuts of steak and roasts have virtually regained old levels, but consumers continue to shun ground beef and other lesser cuts believed to run the greatest risk of infection. The British Meat and Livestock Commission estimates that overall sales volume is down 25 percent from pre-crisis levels. "We're never going to get back to consumption being what it was before BSE," said Tony Fowler, a commission economist.

In Germany and France, government officials estimate that demand continues to run 30 percent or more below pre-crisis levels. Ireland, a big meat exporter, stands to lose 500 million Irish pounds ($800 million) over two to three years because of the steep drop in shipments to other EU countries and traditional export markets in North Africa and the Middle East, the Irish Agriculture Ministry estimates.

So far, job losses have been limited. About 3,000 jobs were cut this spring in the Irish processing industry, while Britain's Agriculture Ministry puts direct job losses at around 5,000, with perhaps another 2,000 lost in trucking and other related sectors. But the potential for losses is huge. Britain's beef processing industry employs more than 100,000 people, while an estimated 400,000 farmers raise cattle. In Ireland, 100,000 of the country's 3.5 million people raise at least some cattle.

Equally worrying is the budgetary impact, which could seriously complicate efforts to reduce deficits and achieve a single European currency. The Union already is committed to spend 1.5 billion Ecus this year to buy up unwanted beef and supplement farmers' incomes. National treasuries are expected to chip in similar amounts.

EU beef stocks, virtually nonexistent before March, will swell to 600,000 tons this year, and new trading rules prohibit the Union from using export subsidies to dump the surplus abroad. As a result, EU officials said, Mr. Fischler will propose drastic measures. They are likely to include destroying tens of thousands of calves and the accelerated purchase of young cattle, putting their meat into storage before they put on extra weight.

Commission officials hope to pay for these measures by slashing income supports for cereal farmers by perhaps 10 percent, saving 1.5 billion Ecus.

Q&A / **Tim Pat Coogan**

Marching Season In Northern Ireland

Tim Pat Coogan is a writer and a leading authority on Irish affairs. His books include one on the Irish Republican Army, and another, published last year, on the history of the troubles in Northern Ireland. He spoke from Dublin to Erik Ipsen of the International Herald Tribune:

Q. Northern Ireland has been surprisingly quiet over the past week. In contrast to the riots that followed the authorities' decision to allow Protestant Orangemen to march through a Catholic neighborhood in Portadown, it seems perhaps that both sides have balked on the brink of the abyss?

A. I suppose so, but you are not out of the marching season yet. The really big explosion potentially lies ahead. It is the one that put the North in flames in the first place, the Apprentice Boys march in Derry on the 12th of August.

You could actually invert your remark and say that the bad thing is that so early on in the marching season we have seen the conflagration that has taken place.

•

Q. With more and larger marches still to come how can the authorities prevent a rerun of Portadown?

A. The key thing is that London, with Dublin's support, uses its army and police force to prevent these marchers getting out of hand. The problem is that in spite of pledges to use more British troops if necessary, it is only a fire brigade action. It is strictly fingers in the dike stuff.

What really has to be done is to get these talks started again under George Mitchell. I mean George Mitchell has been jerked around big time. He is there at the behest of the president of the United States. Britain should drop its insistence on the decommissioning [of IRA weapons] and get Sinn Fein into the talks.

Q. How could they do that if Sinn Fein will not even agree to cease using its arms, much less to turning them in?

A. These parties are able to talk to each other surreptitiously when they want to. I am sure that if we had an underground guarantee — simply saying, "Look, decommission is going to be dropped if you announce a cease-fire" — I am sure that under those circumstances we would not be waiting much longer for the cease-fire.

The country could blossom if this thing ended. Instead we have looked into the abyss the last few weeks. We thought we had climbed out of it and instead it has reopened. Meanwhile, the summer has been pretty well wrecked as far as tourism is concerned. All the hoped for growth in the North — and those people desperately needed a bit of growth and cheerfulness — has all been set back. Restaurant bookings have been canceled, hotels canceled.

•

Q. Many British commentators have noted that if the two sides in Northern Ireland cannot even find a compromise over a hundred meters of marching route then there can be no hope for the peace process and the larger compromises it will require?

A. It is not just about a hundred meters of road. It is about the principle of parity of esteem, which was a core element of all these discussions going back to 1993. They promised parity of esteem to the nationalists. In other words if you don't want the Ku Klux Klan marching down your street you don't get them. The marchers' songs speak about things like keeping the heads of the papish under our feet and they strike up memories of old battles.

Q. Are you at all encouraged by the more conciliatory line taken toward Northern Ireland's Catholics by Prime Minister John Major last week?

A. Yes there is a sign of hope there, but why does it always take this kind of violence to get anywhere? The answer lies in the simple fact that the Tory government is on a life-support machine. It has got a one-seat majority in Parliament. It has got internal party fissures over Europe and it needs the votes of the 13 Unionists from Northern Ireland in Parliament. Mr. Major's government is on a life-support system, and the Unionists hold the plug in their hands.

Q. Is there any chance that the multiparty talks in Northern Ireland could yet produce progress?

A. Those talks without Sinn Fein were already like "Hamlet" without the prince. After all this trouble, and with the [Catholic] SDLP out of the talks and with Ian Paisley and his Unionists teetering on the brink it looks like "Hamlet" without Shakespeare.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Stalled Polish Treaty Frustrates Vatican

WARSAW — A continuing delay in ratifying the 1993 treaty with the Holy See is an "alarming phenomenon" and a political game, the papal nuncio to Poland said in a statement Sunday.

The statement follows Parliament's decision July 3 to postpone the vote on the agreement regulating relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church until after a new constitution is approved sometime next year.

The former Communists in Poland, who have dominated the government and Parliament since the fall of 1993, repeatedly pledged to reject the concordat signed July 28, 1993, by the last Solidarity-led government. The leftists said the agreement ignored the rights of nonbelievers and gave privileges to the powerful Roman Catholic Church.

Foreign Minister Dariusz Rosati said last week that he hoped Parliament's decision could be changed as soon as some former Communist leaders understood the need to solve the problem. *(AP)*

Man's Body Is Found After Marseille Blast

MARSEILLE — The body of a man in his 40s was discovered Sunday in the rubble left by a gas explosion that wrecked an apartment block in Marseille, rescue officials said.

Six or seven people were still missing following the explosion Saturday, which left 26 people injured. Officials believe it was caused by a gas leak.

"We will continue our search until the very end," said a senior police officer, Bruno Delsol, "even if we are not too optimistic."

On Saturday, search efforts were hampered by the risk that the damaged building in the center of the southern French city could collapse. *(AFP)*

Mosque in Germany Is Hit by Firebombs

COLOGNE — A mosque in Cologne was attacked overnight with firebombs, but no one was inside at the time and the building was damaged only slightly, the police said.

They said that the attack Saturday could have been the work of leftist extremist Turks because they found a poster near the entrance to the building calling for the abolition of death row in Turkish prisons.

German police said two earlier incidents of protest this month were the work of the leftist Revolutionary People's Liberation Party-Front, an offshoot of Turkey's now defunct Dev Sol (Revolutionary Left) organization.

The group, which is banned in Germany, may also have been behind the mosque firebombing, the police said, since the poster pinned next to the door was the work of the group once known as Dev Sol. *(Reuters)*

Marine Is Charged In U.K. Bomb Plot

LONDON — A former U.S. Marine was among eight men who appeared in a London court charged with conspiracy to cause explosions, a British newspaper reported.

The group — seven of its members being from Ireland or Northern Ireland — was arrested last week after a police operation against the Irish Republican Army that netted enough materials to make 36 bombs.

The Sunday Times newspaper said the eighth man was John Patrick Crawley, 39, who grew up in Chicago before moving to New York. A former Marine, he later settled in Ireland.

A police spokesman at Scotland Yard confirmed that one of the men was from New York but could give no further details.

None of the men entered pleas at the hearing Saturday, where they were charged with conspiracy to cause explosions likely to endanger life on or before July 15.

The IRA has planted seven bombs on the mainland since February when it ended a 17-month-long cease-fire in its campaign to end British rule of Northern Ireland. *(Reuters)*

Calendar

EU events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Agriculture ministers meet.

WASHINGTON: The commissioner for humanitarian aid, Emma Bonino, meets with the executive director of Unicef, Carol Bellamy, and the USAID administrator, J. Brian Atwood.

BRUSSELS: Marcelino Oreja, commissioner for relations with EU institutions, attends a meeting of member states of the intergovernmental conference (until Tuesday).

BRUSSELS: The commission president, Jacques Santer, speaks to French diplomats on employment, the common currency and institutional reform.

BRUSSELS: Mario Monti, commissioner for financial services, meets John Clement, president of the Editors Federation and Michel Prada, president of the commission of stock exchange transactions.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Russian Aircraft Attack Chechens In New Offensive

Agence France-Presse

MOSCOW — Russian aircraft carried out attacks Sunday against rebel positions around the village of Shatoi in southern Chechnya as part of a major offensive, the Russian Interfax news agency reported.

The attack was aimed at a separatist stronghold that is sheltering from 250 to 300 armed insurgents, according to the Russian military spokesman, Igor Melnikov.

A massive Russian offensive began Saturday in the mountainous southern region of the Caucasus republic, involving planes, artillery and infantry.

Russian troops broke through the first line of defense around the base on Saturday, Mr. Melnikov said, and 60 rebels and six Russian soldiers were killed. The casualty figures, often exaggerated in the past, could not be verified.

Russian forces have been preparing for the attack since the beginning of the week, massing troops around Shatoi.

Their planes have been bombarding mountain villages in the southeast of Chechnya for two weeks in violation of a fragile cease-fire that has theoretically been in force since June 1, negotiated by President Boris N. Yeltsin before the presidential election.

The war has already killed an estimated 40,000 people, most of them civilians, since Moscow sent its troops to Chechnya in December 1994 to crush an independence movement.

From Tuesday to Friday, Russian forces rained bombs on the regions of Shatoi, Itum-Khale, Mekhkety and Vedeno, all still under the control of Chechen forces seeking independence.

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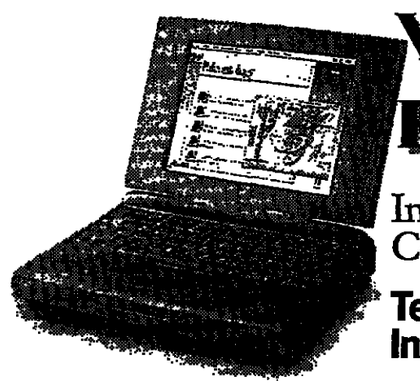
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1. What was the name of the network that was the precursor to Internet?
a) Cyberspace b) APPLETALK c) ARPANET d) Lost in Space

2. The term "cyberspace" was coined by:
a) H. G. Wells b) Steven Jobs c) Isaac Asimov d) William Gibson

3. The program used to surf the World Wide Web is commonly known as:
a) a surfer b) a browser c) Mosaic™ d) hypercard

4. What is the name of the WWW's language?
a) URML b) DOS c) HTML d) LISA

5. What does URL stands for?
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Herald Tribune
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

22-7-96

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Punish Burma

On June 22, James Leander Nichols, 65, died in a Burmese prison. His crime — for which he had been jailed for six weeks, and associates said, deprived of needed heart medicine and perhaps tortured with sleep deprivation — was ownership of a fax machine. His true sin, in the eyes of the military regime that is running Burma into the ground, was friendship with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the courageous woman who won an overwhelming victory in democratic elections six years ago but has been denied power ever since.

Mr. Nichols's story is not unusual in Burma. The regime has imprisoned hundreds of democracy advocates and press-ganged thousands of children and adults into slave labor. It squanders huge sums on arms imported from China while exporting vast amounts of heroin. But because Mr. Nichols had served as consul for Switzerland and three Scandinavian countries, his death attracted more attention in Europe. The European Parliament condemned the regime and called for its isolation, to include a cutoff of trade and investment. Two European breweries, Carlsberg and Heineken, have said they will pull out of Burma. And a leading Danish pension fund sold off its holdings in Total, a French oil concern that with the U.S. company Unocal is the biggest foreign investor.

These developments undercut those who have said the United States should not punish Burma because it would be acting alone. In fact, strong U.S. action could resonate and spur greater solidarity in favor of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her rightful government. Already, the Burmese currency has been tumbling, reflecting nervousness about the regime's stability and the potential effects of a Western boycott.

The United States has banned aid to the regime, but the junta still refuses to begin a dialogue with Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. Now there is an opportunity to send a stronger message. The Senate is to consider a sanctions bill introduced by Senators Mitch McConnell and Daniel Patrick Moynihan. This would put Washington squarely on the side of the democrats. In addition, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, who will meet this week with counterparts from Burma's neighbors, should challenge them to take stronger measures, since their policy of "constructive engagement" has so clearly failed.

The most eloquent call for action came from Daw Aung San Suu Kyi herself, unbowed despite years of house arrest and enforced separation from her husband and children. In a video smuggled out last week, she called for "the kind of sanctions that will make it quite clear that economic change in Burma is not possible without political change."

The world responded to similar calls from Nelson Mandela and Lech Walesa. In memory of Mr. Nichols and his many unnamed compatriots, it should do no less now.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Diplomatic Verve

Credit Richard C. Holbrooke with getting closer than anyone else has to protecting Bosnia's election from manipulation by Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader indicted for war crimes.

Mr. Holbrooke, a veteran diplomat and architect of the Dayton peace agreement that ended the Bosnian war, returned from private life on a special assignment from President Bill Clinton. To back up his persuasion, Mr. Holbrooke carried threats to ban Mr. Karadzic's party from participating in the elections and to reimpose economic sanctions on Serbia.

The American diplomat's mix of bullying and charm seems to be especially effective with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, the key to this agreement. At Mr. Holbrooke's behest, Mr. Milosevic extracted from Mr. Karadzic a signed agreement to resign from all official positions and withdraw from public life.

Mr. Karadzic has broken agreements before. But Washington promises that his latest pledge will be monitored. The Bosnian government, frequently at the receiving end of Mr. Karadzic's duplicity in the past, accepts this new agreement as good enough to justify going ahead with the election campaign.

Mr. Holbrooke's mission showed how much can be achieved by muscular diplomacy, without the need to call on military force, and even with several European countries expressing doubts about renewing economic sanctions against Serbia. That lesson should be well digested by those like the chief European official in Bosnia, Carl Bildt, who have been willing to settle for much less from Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Karadzic.

What Mr. Holbrooke was not able to achieve at this time was to arrange Mr. Karadzic's departure from Bosnia, let alone deliver him to the war crimes tribunal in The Hague to stand trial for his role in the massacre of Muslim civilians in Srebrenica and other atrocities during the 44-month Bosnian war. Meanwhile, those who will be taking over Mr. Karadzic's duties as president of the Bosnian Serb region and head of its powerful ruling party are considered his puppets and share his hardline separatist views.

But if Mr. Karadzic does keep his word, the Dayton peace agreement can proceed according to its timetable. His separatist party may capture most of the seats in Serbian areas of Bosnia, but it presumably will not be allowed to get away with intimidating more conciliatory candidates or driving them from the race. In December, when NATO troops are scheduled to withdraw, Bosnia will not be whole, but it will be at peace, with the possibility of reunification at a later date preserved.

That is less than many Americans would want. But it corresponds precisely to the deal Mr. Holbrooke hammered out in Dayton last year. His diplomatic mission last week keeps that deal on track.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Dole and Guns

Political expediency rarely yields decisions that are clearly in the public interest. An exception occurred earlier this month when Bob Dole seemed to withdraw his support for repealing the ban on assault weapons that the U.S. Congress narrowly passed in 1994.

Mr. Dole is trying to put a moderate face on a campaign that has pandered to the right. His implicit support for the ban brings him, finally, into harmony with common sense. The National Rifle Association is aggrieved, and threatens to punish Mr. Dole politically.

The assault weapons ban bars the manufacture, import and sale of 19 models of assault weapons that are used primarily by gangs and drug dealers. According to federal law officials, the ban has already lowered the number of assault weapons involved in crimes.

The ban is supported by the National Association of Police Organizations and other police groups, and by an overwhelming percentage of Americans. Even so, both Mr. Dole and the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, pledged to overturn the ban in an effort to placate the NRA.

Mr. Dole was ambivalent from the start, as he has been on abortion and other issues. Even though he promised to seek repeal, he never actually scheduled a vote in the Senate. Meanwhile, Americans have grown fearful of gun-related violence — and resentful of the powerful, if diminishing, influence the gun lobby wields over Congress.

Fighting to resuscitate his campaign, Mr. Dole realized that supporting repeal undercuts his stature with the centrist majority. Earlier this month, he signaled his change of heart by saying that the country had "moved beyond the debate" on the ban. Mr. Dole subsequently said that if elected president, he would "probably veto" an assault weapons repeal if Congress passed one. This seems to put him on an equal footing with President Bill Clinton, who has pledged to turn back any attempt to undercut the ban.

Mr. Dole has yet to flatly declare his support for the weapons ban. But his bow to good sense was enough to enrage the NRA, which threatens to withhold its endorsement. In truth, Mr. Dole would be better off without that endorsement. Savagery and blood in the streets have driven an overwhelming number of Americans to support curbs on guns. It can only help Mr. Dole's campaign to agree with them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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An EU Voice in the East Asia Security Debate

By Francis Deron, Philippe Pons and Jean-Claude Pomonti

BEIJING — The idea that Europe can have a useful say in the security of East Asia may sound strange to the United States — as well as to European leaders. The United States has played the role of cop there for so long now, half a century, that it has some good reasons to consider the region as part of its back yard.

Yet there are signs that this de facto rule is in trouble. Europe should take note of it — and the meeting of the Association of South East Asian Nations Regional Forum in Jakarta on Tuesday is probably the best opportunity to do so.

The unruly rise of China has prompted the United States to reshape its Pax Americana in East Asia with enhanced Japanese might. That was the message sent with President Bill Clinton's visit to Japan this year.

But the big question for all countries in the region, including China, is whether Washington still has the nerve to maintain its security commitment to East Asia. Internal financial pressure in the United States and the disappearance of the Soviet Union — which gave Washington a clear strategic reason for being in the region — have made the U.S. role somewhat shaky.

The flaws of the U.S.-Japan defense treaty, the only existing security arrangement in Asia, are obvious. Japan resents the idea of having to be regional assistant to Global Cop. Should China play around with recognized international rules, Washington would have a hard time rousing Tokyo into making a convincing show of force.

In addition, Pax Americana-Nipponica does not have much appeal for many countries in the region. The prospect of Japan helping police the region is unpopular with nations that vividly remember Japanese invasions. Even though Southeast Asia tolerated Japan's involvement in the United Nations peace effort in Cambodia in 1992 and 1993, it would rather not see joint operations by U.S. and Japanese troops in times of crisis. The same goes for Korea.

Further, countries in the region do not like the idea of a strategy that seeks to contain China. Since many of them at some point in their history have been vassals of Beijing, they know the power of their giant neighbor. They would prefer the extra security of a system that integrates China's 1.2 billion people instead.

This is where the European Union could give substance to its emerging dialogue with East Asia.

The first summit meeting of West European and East Asian leaders in March in Bangkok opened new vistas for exchanges between two of the world's most powerful economic entities. The talks, however, need to be defined. Initial work has concentrated on the obvious: trade.

But politics also matters. Prosperity in East Asia could be killed by open conflicts, and economic rivalries among local players are likely to fuel such conflicts. The Taiwan Strait confrontation this year gives a taste of what will happen if nothing is done to assure stability in Asia, something the United States can hardly do any longer on its own.

As American influence and interest recede, Europe should offer its own initiatives. They would be welcomed.

In its own way, Europe can contribute to the discussion. Its colonial past now more or less forgotten, the EU rather looks like a refreshing newcomer in the field, despite its arcane economic regulations. There is a real demand for new ideas and for a European initiative in security.

Such an initiative does, however, need to be coordinated with the United States. Washington is still the prevailing military power in the Asia-Pacific theater for the decade to come at least.

And the EU must not let itself be played off against America — as China, in particular, is trying to do.

Nonetheless, Europe should offer its own approach to East Asian security problems. Playing a role on a faraway stage like East Asia, where there is little chance of controversies among European partners, might even help an organization that has shown itself unable to solve crises closer to home, such as in the Balkans.

That would be an unexpected but welcome result of the dawn of free trade.

The writers are, respectively, the Beijing, Tokyo and Bangkok correspondents for the French daily Le Monde. They contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Don't Waste Money on North Korea's Rapacious Regime

By James R. Lilley

WASHINGTON — It is time to focus on how much of the American taxpayers' cash should be given to prop up the unfriendly regime in North Korea. When Congress took action in late June to reduce the administration's extravagant request for $25 million to a merely generous $13 million, it was vilified by, among others, Jessica Mathews (*IHT, July 3*), as undermining the agreed framework between Washington and Pyongyang.

But recall how much has already have fed into this black hole. The United States financed $26.5 million in shipments of heavy fuel oil, starting in 1994. The Department of Energy was authorized another $17.7 million to secure weapons-grade material from possible misuse. North Korean officials received a $2 million payment to buy their assistance in recovering remains of missing American servicemen.

Those who argue about North Korea's needs raise the specter of famine. In response to that humanitarian concern, during the past eight months the United States provided food assistance to North Korea worth $8.2 million.

In sum, the United States already has given North Korea, in consideration for its pledge to halt a self-defeating and ecologically disastrous nuclear program, more than $50 million. North Korea is now a major recipient of American foreign aid.

North Korea now sacrifices the livelihood of its citizens to finance a death cult centered on its late dictator, Kim Il Sung. This totalitarian state allocates more than one-quarter of its GNP to its military and wastes millions on self-glorifying, economically disastrous projects, starving its citizens to pay for them.

A look at how North Korea spends its own money should give the United States pause. After the death of Kim Il Sung, the presidential palace was remodeled to house the embalmed body at a cost of nearly $83 million. The embalming itself, according to the Itar-Tass news agency, took $6 million. The North spent tens of millions of dollars on a birthday celebration for the dictator's son, Kim Jong Il. Kim Jong Il charged $134 million to North Korea's treasury for upgrades to his lavish residence.

North Korea has a history of misspending. In 1989 it held a "World Festival of Youth and Students." Having lost face to South Korea, which won the 1988 Olympic Games, North Korea imported 1,000 Mercedes-Benz cars to shuttle guests around. It squandered hundreds of millions of dollars on a sports stadium and a 105-story hotel — this while Pyongyang hotels were operating at less than capacity.

North Korea's extorting of money from other nations is a game it played for decades with the Soviet Union and China. The Soviet Union once offered generous trade markets and loans to support North Korea's food and oil purchases. When the Soviet state collapsed and China opened its economy to the world, North Korea suddenly was alone. Now North Korea, which preaches a philosophy of self-reliance, is known for its tactics of mendicancy and blackmail.

Heavily in debt, short of food and oil, North Korea has nowhere to turn, and therefore euchres the United States and its allies into supporting its inefficient economic system. The economy has contracted every year since 1990. Because North Korea has failed to undertake the necessary reforms, its people are starving. But, if it chose, it could learn from China how to improve its agriculture.

It is wrong to assert that the U.S. Congress defeats American objectives by reducing further donations to North Korea to $13 million from $25 million. The policy should center on prompting real, long-term change on the peninsula, not appeasing an illegitimate regime.

Though the agreed framework is front-loaded to favor Pyongyang and will not guarantee nuclear transparency for another decade or longer, it offers benefits, and the United States should stand behind its international pledge. But we don't have to match North Korea's profligacy dollar for dollar.

The writer, director of Asian studies at the American Enterprise Institute, was ambassador to South Korea from 1986 to 1989 and to China from 1989 to 1991. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Player's $98 Million Jump Shot Is Heard Round the World

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — It's all NAFTA's fault.

I have season tickets to the NBA's Washington Bullets and last week I heard the giant sucking sound of jobs moving south. Actually, it was only one job, but it was enough to make the front page of The Washington Post. The Bullets' star forward, Juwan Howard, a role model in this city, headed south after being offered $98 million over seven years by the Miami Heat.

Where is Ross Perot when you need him? I mean, none of this would have happened without NAFTA, GATT, the WTO, APEC, the EU, not to mention the NBA.

It's true. What you see with Juwan Howard and other NBA free agents, argues the political scientist and disgruntled Bullets ticketholder Norman Ornstein, is how the integration and deregulation of global markets gives us more freedom of movement and more opportunity to profit from larger and larger markets, "at the same time that it severs the bonds of loyalty workers or employers might feel to any particular place." It is precisely because basketball has become a global sport, with a global TV audience and a global pool of loyal consumers for NBA-endorsed products, that it can offer megasalaries that break any player's loyalty.

I was just in Moscow. The hottest selling matrushka doll there — those little wooden dolls with one inside another inside another — is of the Chicago Bulls. Outside the Kremlin you can buy Scottie Pippen inside Dennis Rodman inside Toni Kukoc inside Michael Jordan. And if you aren't a Bulls fan, Moscow vendors offer dolls of every other team.

Juwan Howard's good fortune is that the improvement in his jump shot coincided with revolutions in global market integration and communications, which enable fans from Moscow to Mexico to help pay his salary by buying NBA souvenirs or viewing rights. The NBA already talks of expanding teams to Europe and Latin America. (Coming soon: the Cali Cartels. The team logo is the poppy. The owners pay everybody in cash.) And just wait until China's workers get hooked on the NBA and can afford to buy the expensive sneakers they now make for the global market. Juwan Howard will make $980 million and his next contract will be with the Beijing Bullets.

Just as the hometown player is becoming extinct, so too will the hometown owner. The net worth of the Washington Bullets owner, Abe Pollin, was reported to be $100 million, derived originally from Washington real estate. He was being asked to spend his entire net worth to keep one player. No wonder teams are now owned by ITT or CNN's Ted Turner or Microsoft's Paul Allen. In a global economy, only an owner with a global-size income can pay global-like salaries.

The widening gulf between winners and losers in the global economy that these sports salaries reflect will have social repercussions, argues a Harvard University political theorist, Michael Sandel: Rich and poor will increasingly live separate existences, sending their children to different schools, living in different neighborhoods and shopping in different stores.

And now, also rooting for the home team differently. It used to be that going to the game pulled a community together. But it will be able to do that less and less because to pay these huge salaries ticket prices are put out of reach to all but the rich, or stadiums are segmented with high-priced corporate boxes where only the wealthy sit. To pay for Shaquille O'Neal's $121 million salary, the Los Angeles Lakers had to raise their cheapest seats from $9.50 a game to $21, and most expensive from $500 to $600.

Now, noted Mr. Sandel, "even the ballpark is no longer the kind of shared public space that brings together people from different walks of life."

The New York Times.

Trenchant Reply to a Form Letter

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — As president and chief executive of Cypress Semiconductor in California's Silicon Valley, T.J. Rodgers is conscientious about answering his mail.

Even form letters, one of which came in recently from Sister Doris Gormley of Our Lady of Angels Convent in Ashton, Pennsylvania. She is director of corporate social responsibility for the Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia, a congregation of 1,000 women.

Sister Gormley's letter to Mr. Rodgers said that as owners of 7,000 shares of Cypress stock the sisters wanted "a board of qualified directors reflecting the equality of the sexes, races and ethnic groups." Cypress, Sister Gormley wrote, has no female or minority directors nor any nominees to the board in those categories, and therefore the congregation was withholding its proxy votes. The letter ended: "We urge you to enrich the board by seeking qualified women and members of the minority."

As detailed in The Wall Street Journal on July 15, the Sisters of St. Francis have been mailing this letter to corporations for 12 years. They've never had a reply like T.J. Rodgers's — 35 paragraphs and six single-spaced pages that included facts, feelings and advice to Sister Gormley that "you ought to get down from your moral high horse."

I'm pained to say that the unsaddled nun had it coming. She was outmatched and had no prayer against the experience-based arguments of Mr. Rodgers.

First off, Sister Gormley blundered by sending a form letter with a stamped signature.

The sophisticated and potentially effective approach would be to arrange face-to-face meetings with executives. Talk with, not at, them. Come to listen and learn as much as to speak and judge. Be ready to move beyond the stereotype that because they're executives they must be amoral, greed-driven louts who rarely think about ethics. That may be the reality, but look at facts, not assumptions.

What the sisters may have learned about Mr. Rodgers, who is 48 and has a doctorate from Stanford, is that he has thought as much as they have about a diversified board. "Bluntly stated," he wrote, "a 'woman's view' on how to run our semiconductor company does not help us, unless that woman has an advanced technical degree and experience as a CEO. I do realize there are other industries in which the last statement does not hold true.

"We would quickly embrace the opportunity to include any woman or minority person who could help us as a director, because we pursue talent," he added. "It is very difficult to find qualified directors, let alone directors that also meet investors' racial and gender preferences."

If the Sisters of St. Francis want to move beyond reproachful form letters to corporations, they need to dig in and do this apostolate as serious professionals. The field is wide open for more nuns to gain the financial and management skills that might qualify them to be on some corporate boards. Or, better, lead them to found Franciscan Semiconductors Inc. Then they could invite good brother T.J. Rodgers to join the board, to fill the qualified white male slot.

In his letter, Mr. Rodgers tells Sister Gormley what she and her order voted against:

- Employee ownership of Cypress, with every worker a shareholder and receiving stock options every year.
- An average of $78,741 in salary and benefits in 1995. Profit-sharing that came to $5,000 per employee in 1995.
- Charitable work that included support of Second Harvest Food Bank, the largest such program in America. Last year, Cypress gave 354,131 pounds (160,968 kilograms) of food.
- The recent San Jose Mayor's Environmental Award to Cypress for water conservation.

Had Sister Gormley bestirred herself to learn these facts, she might have dispatched a different letter to Mr. Rodgers. She might also have understood some of the complexities of race and gender quotas, and that it takes more than knocking allegedly biased white male executives to achieve diversity.

If Sister Gormley is looking to crack a white male bastion with women and minorities, she could look closer to home — the Vatican. Has she written lately to the boss in Rome? And did Pope John Paul II write back?

Washington Post Writers Group.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: Triple Hanging

LONDON — Three murderers were hanged at Winchester Jail yesterday [July 21]. They were: Private Samuel Edward Smith, 4th King's Royal Rifles, for the murder of Corporal Robert Payne; Philip Matthews, a coachman, for killing his daughter, aged six; and Frederick Burden, a laborer, for murdering his sweetheart, Angelina Faithful. The three men walked to the scaffold with unconcern and took their places on the drop. They died without a struggle, the ropes scarcely quivering.

1921: Frisky Drink

WASHINGTON — A new drink which is neither beer nor whiskey and contains no "dope," but a drop of which will make you frisky and a spoonful of which will make you drunk, has been discovered by the new Sugar College of Cuba in Havana. Scientists of the Government-endowed college declare that the drink contains no alcohol nor any substance which would bar its importation into the United States under anti-narcotic laws. Made from sugar, the wildly intoxicating liquor depends upon a secret chemical transformation.

1946: La Paz Revolt

BUENOS AIRES — The Bolivian Embassy announced today [July 21] that President Gualberto Villarroel named a new Cabinet composed entirely of military men. Reports reaching Buenos Aires told of fresh disorders in the censorship-shrouded Bolivian capital of La Paz. Rebellious students were said to have fired on Cabinet Ministers in front of the government palace, wounding one and narrowly missing the President. The general strike was reported to be still in progress in La Paz.

LANGUAGE

Galoots, Flaps, Capers and Scandals

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "The grilling of a useful *Galoot*" is how Newsweek headlined a column about Craig Livingstone, the former bar bouncer in charge of personnel security at the Clinton White House and the man responsible for the flap-caper-affair-scandal (choose one) that permitted nearly a thousand confidential FBI files to be examined by White House political operatives. "It was a moment," wrote Joe Klein, breaking new ground with the old slang noun, "when *galootery* had leverage."

A *galoot* is always big. "We can't resist the urge," wrote The Boston Herald last month about a Georgia Tech basketball star, "to make the big *galoot* happy." In 1978, the Washington Post television critic Tom Shales wrote of the "exposure of the big *galoot's* hairy chest." Andrew Heller wrote in The St. Petersburg Times in 1992 of a large dog that was "a slobbering, oafish, utterly lovable galoot."

Although the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang defines the word as "a person, usually a man, who is clumsy, unpleasant, stupid, or the like," the above citations show that the word can also connote "an amiable bumbler," which is the way the White House hopes its Mr. Livingstone will be seen.

The word is defined as "a soldier" in J.H. Vaux's 1812 "Flash Language." Used by Artemus Ward and Mark Twain, *galoot* became associated with raw recruits in the Army and the Marines; the 1867 "Sailor's Word-Book" defines it as "an awkward soldier . . . a sobriquet for the young or 'green' Marine." This is a stretch, but it may be rooted in Krio, the creole of Sierra Leone, which defines *galut* as "a hefty person."

Are the *galoots* who brought us Filegate, as lazy writers automatically slugged it, involved in a *flap*, a *caper*, or a *scandal*? A *flap* originated in World War I as British aviators' slang for "air raid"; perhaps influenced by the earlier *flapdoodle*, "nonsense," it came to mean "minor crisis," with an overtone of "much ado about nothing"; a 1925 dictionary defines *flap* as "the familiar Navy term for the sudden 'liveliness' on board ship on the arrival of an emergency order involving general activity at extreme high pressure."

Just as the Nixon White House initially dismissed the Watergate burglary as a *caper*, with its connotation of "madcap misdemeanor," the Clinton White House and some in the media preferred to disparage the reaction to the handling of the files as a *flap*.

Now to the first really thorough synonymy of political ruckuses:

A *flap*, etymology above, is the least important and most transient.

A *caper* (from the Italian-based *capriole*, "a playful gambol") connotes mischief but not sustained wrongdoing.

A *brouhaha* (probably from the Hebrew *baruch habba*, "blessed be he who enters," prelude to a noisy entrance) now means "minor uproar."

A *sleaze attack* (from the derogation of shoddy material made in Silesia) is an atmosphere or series of actions in which ethical transgressions short of crimes are committed.

Matter and *affair* are neutral characterizations made while the nature of the suspicious actions are being investigated.

Finally, *scandal* (from the Greek *skandalon*, "a trap with a springing device") is a series of crimes committed by people in public office and, when followed by multiple prosecutions, is usually modified by the compound adjective *full-blown*.

Those of us who are ready to apply the term *scandal* to fishy dealings and inexplicable cover-ups can take a lesson from the etymology of the word. The Greek word was adopted by Latin as *scandalum*, "the cause of stumbling," which led to the Old French *escandle*, and ultimately to the French *scandale*. But a variant of the Old French *escandle* was *esclandre*, meaning "a scandalous saying or report." That was the root of *slander*, "malicious utterance intending to defame." The two words are still entwined; one man's *scandal* is another man's *slander*.

□

Can a speechwriter remake a politician's image? Louis Lefkowitz, the New York attorney general who died last month at 91, lost a race for mayor in 1961. That Republican campaign is remembered best for its exquisite ethnic balance, with sound trucks driving through Harlem blaring the Spanish rendition of a ditty about the ticket: "Lefkowitz, Gilhooley, and Fino."

On election eve, Lefkowitz was scheduled to address the city's voters on the new medium of television. Some image expert had made him self-conscious about his Jewish accent — especially the pronunciation of *er* as *oi*, changing *girl* to *goil* — and Lefkowitz asked me, as his speechwriter, if anything could be done about it.

I drafted a 10-minute address in which it was impossible to make that *erloi* mistake. The biggest challenge was his title: "Attorney General," (an office to which he kept getting re-elected, and nobody ever complained about his accent), which was kind of hard to avoid. To slip past having him say, "Attoiney General," I wrote: "This is Louis Lef-kowitz, the chief law officer of New York state." We told him to stick to the text like glue.

He went on the tube, and, to those of us in the control room, sounded almost like a WASP. Gaining confidence as he spoke, he came to the last line, about the need for a mayor to be right there in person, on the streets, among the people. He looked up from his text, raised a finger and ad-libbed an emphasizer — "by *voitue* of his presence" — and blew the whole thing.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

SEASON OF HIGH ADVENTURE: Edgar Snow in China

By S. Bernard Thomas. 416 pages. $34.95. University of California Press.

Reviewed by John Byron

EDGAR Snow was one of the most important Western journalists to write on China in this century. His impact on American perceptions of that nation during the 1930s and early 1940s was profound.

In later years he confronted insurmountable difficulties in making Chinese reality accord with his idealistic vision, and by the time he died he had compromised many of his liberal values.

S. Bernard Thomas's "Season of High Adventure" tells both sides of Snow's story, portraying a man who provided brilliant insights into Chinese communism and yet was ultimately mesmerized by the country he reported on and by its charismatic leader, Mao Zedong.

Snow was born in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1905 and spent his early life there, moving to New York to work in advertising after a brief stint at the famed University of Missouri School of Journalism. A taste for adventure inspired him to begin what he expected to be a journey around the world. But when he arrived in Shanghai, he was fascinated by the city's vibrancy and took a job with a local magazine.

China was in the throes of a chaotic transformation, and Snow became engrossed in its struggle for modernization. Daily events made him a critic of the corrupt Kuomintang regime and its despotic leader, Chiang Kai-shek. Snow reported what he saw of China's problems as honestly as he could. A rich travelogue style and the energetic charm that gets scoops earned him journalistic success and an international reputation.

Like other foreign journalists before him, however, Snow also sought a role on the vast stage of Chinese politics. He formed supportive relationships with prominent dissidents; he encouraged student radicals to demonstrate in Beijing in December 1935; and he sponsored the Indusco, or Gung Ho, movement, which sought to energize China's war effort by covering the country with industrial cooperatives.

Snow's lasting fame derived from writing "Red Star Over China," a gripping report of a journey to the territory in northwestern China where the Communists had established their headquarters at the end of the so-called Long March. Snow's book was the first eyewitness portrait by any Westerner of the newly installed Communist leader, Mao Zedong, and it helped disperse the fog of anti-Communist propaganda that had been generated by the Kuomintang and Western colonial powers in China.

Snow's political activism never had the impact that he hoped for, and even his reporting on Mao and the early Communist movement had shortcomings. He never penetrated the rather Boy Scout-like atmosphere of the Communist community or saw the ferocity of its inner passions.

In later years Snow's greatest weakness was his inability to write about Communist brutality, which mounted in intensity after Mao gained control of the entire mainland, climaxing in the Cultural Revolution.

Thomas focuses on events in Snow's life and does not explore in depth why Snow was silent about the dark side of Chinese communism. But he does identify the inconsistencies in Snow's outlook. Indeed, this factual narrative of Snow's career will be of value to anyone seeking to comprehend the deeper problems of U.S.-China relations and why Westerners have had difficulty understanding China and its Communist rulers.

John Byron, co-author of "The Claws of the Dragon," a biography of Mao Zedong's security chief, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

TO appreciate the full flavor of the diagramed deal, cover the East-West hands. Then plan the play in a wildly optimistic three no-trump. The spade four is led to the ace and the suit is returned. South wins with the king and notes the two on his left, showing that West began with five spades.

As South, you decide to lead a low club, hoping for a doubleton honor on your left. West wins with the queen and plays a third spade. You win and take a diamond finesse, since you need the entry to dummy to finesse in clubs and return to the hypothetical club winners.

South was Kjell Moen, an expert, but his wife, sitting North, and most of the others involved were summer bridge players. That description implies that erratic performance can be expected. Their opponents were two young women of unknown skill.

Moen bid three no-trump because he knew his wife's range of a raise was 6 to 12. Unfortunately she had a minimum. When he took the diamond finesse it won, but the club finesse lost and he was down two.

Moen discovered that his right-hand opponent held the diamond queen. He now realized that he had been swindled by a defense of great beauty. If she had taken her diamond queen and played a heart, he would have been forced to put up the king, play the club ace, and make the game.

"Sorry, partner," said East to West. "He should have been three down. I had placed the diamond queen among my hearts."

"Pity you made that remark," Moen said. "I was just memorizing the deal to enter you for this year's best defense award!"

NORTH
♠ 7 5
♡ 6 5 3
◇ A J 5
♣ J 10 9 8 5

WEST
♠ J 9 6 4 2
♡ Q 8
◇ 9 7 6 4
♣ K Q

EAST
♠ A 10 3
♡ A 7 4 2
◇ Q 10 2
♣ 7 6 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ K Q 8
♡ K J 10 9
◇ K 8 3
♣ A 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

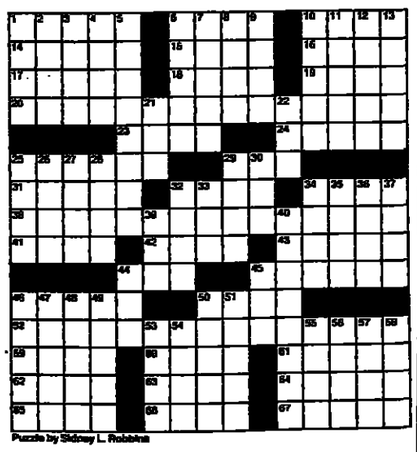
South	West	North	East
1 N.T.	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade four.

CROSSWORD

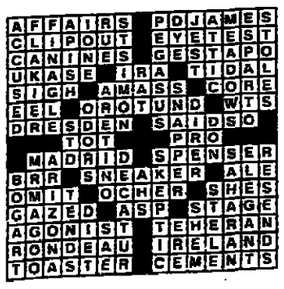
ACROSS
1 Wise man in a turban
6 Cleopatra's snakes
10 Furniture buildup
14 Belly button
15 Blood obstruction
16 Disappear — thin air
17 Perfect
18 Sailor's tall one
19 Protected, as the feet
20 Vacation memento
23 Foam
24 — Park, Colo.
25 Sign up with again
29 Tina Turner's ex
31 Texas shrine
32 Better half
34 Knife
38 Start of a message on a 20-Across
41 Narrow wood piece
42 Termites' kin
43 Frozen
44 Mata Hari, e.g.
45 Cider ingredients
46 Perspire
50 Agitate
52 End of a message on a 20-Across
58 "Besides that ..."
60 Baseball's Musial
61 Passover feast
62 Orange waste
63 Cooking fat
64 More logical
65 "Auld Lang —"
66 — law (principle of electricity)
67 Gems

DOWN
1 Barber's motion
2 Desert stream
3 With: Fr.
4 Companion of potatoes
5 Magic trick
6 Performed
7 Smacks
8 Visitor to Kublai Khan
9 Mane and others: Abbr.
10 Records
11 Take off the topper
12 Five-and-ten, e.g.
13 Lincoln's in-laws
21 Hasten
22 Caddie's offering
25 Stadium cheers
28 Carrier to Tel Aviv
27 Coffee, in slang
28 Leave out
29 "How sweet —!"
30 Barbie's beau
32 Lots
33 Where the rudder is
34 Red's signification
35 Money drawer
36 Gallic girlfriend
37 Infirmary capacity
39 Clothing chain since 1969, with "The"
40 After-dinner order
44 Hogs' home
46 Tire filler
46 Exchanges
47 Aviator Post
48 City on the Ruhr
49 "... like — in the head"
50 Group of bees
51 Watches over
53 Norway's capital
54 Salt Lake's home
55 Pile
56 Author Ferber
57 Movie unit
58 Misses the mark



Puzzle by Sidney L. Robbins

Solution to Puzzle of July 19



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shorts.

INTERNATIONAL

Israel and Hezbollah Make Exchange

By Douglas Jehl
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel and the Iranian-backed Shiite Muslim guerrilla group Hezbollah on Sunday carried out the largest exchange of prisoners and bodies since their vicious conflict in southern Lebanon began 14 years ago.

The exchange followed three months of secret negotiations brokered by a top German official, and it kindled hopes for better cooperation between Israel and the Hezbollah guerrillas, whose skirmishes erupted into war in April.

Neither Israel nor Hezbollah relinquished the prisoners most eagerly sought by the other side. But by day's end, the two sides were on their way to completing a handover that is to grant freedom to 45 Shiites from a jail in Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon and the return of more than 100 Hezbollah corpses from numbered Israeli graves in exchange for the remains of two Israeli soldiers last seen in 1986 from burial places in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Acceptance of the terms marked the first major security decision by Israel's new prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, who said he hoped it would lead to further flexibility from Hezbollah and its two major sponsors, Syria and Iran.

"The return of our dead is a step in the right direction," Mr. Netanyahu said. "I hope that we can anticipate additional steps in the near future."

Sunday's exchange, carried out via an aircraft, trucks and buses that shuttled freed prisoners and coffins across the Israeli-Lebanese frontier, was the first between the two sides since 1991. It reflected an easing of policy by Israel, which had insisted that any further swap include information about Captain Ron Arad, a navigator in the air force who is the only Israeli missing in Lebanon known to have survived capture.

Israel has maintained for years that Captain Arad is being held by Iranian elements in Lebanon, but officials conceded that Sunday's accord provided them with no new information about him. Both Hezbollah and Iran have denied having any information about Captain Arad's whereabouts.

But among its Shiite prisoners, Israel still holds two top Hezbollah officials, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid and Mustafa Dirani, kidnapped by its commandos as potential bargaining chips, and Mr. Netanyahu expressed hope that Sunday's agreement might lead to a further exchange.

A similar sentiment was voiced by Bernd Schmidbauer, the top aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl who served as the German intermediary. Mr. Schmidbauer, who traveled to Lebanon, Syria and Iran during what he described as "very difficult" negotiations, said he was determined to pursue efforts aimed at winning the return of all prisoners and all of those still missing in action.

Mr. Netanyahu's government has also expressed interest in a limited deal to halt hostilities in southern Lebanon, the last active front in the Arab-Israeli wars. But it is not clear that either is willing to make the large concessions that would almost certainly be necessary to bring an end to the fighting in the self-declared security zone that Israel has occupied since its forces invaded Lebanon in 1982. Hezbollah was established by Iran to help counter that Israeli invasion.

Private Yosef Fink and Private Rahamim Alsheik, the two Israeli soldiers whose bodies were returned Sunday, were among six still missing from battles in Lebanon between 1982 and 1986 at the height of fighting there. The two, then 20 years old, were ambushed in February 1986 while on a routine patrol in the Israeli-occupied zone, and later died in captivity.

Israel Keeps Border Closed

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Israel said Sunday that it had delayed a promised easing of a closure against nearly 2 million Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

"Major General Uzi Dayan has decided to delay the implementation of the easing of the closure that was planned for today until the conclusion of the incident of the holding of an Israeli citizen in Ramallah," the army said in a statement.

Israel sealed off Palestinian-ruled Ramallah in the West Bank on Saturday after it said the security force there had abducted an Israeli Arab from his home in East Jerusalem.

Abdel-Salam Hirbawi was taken by force by armed Palestinian Preventive Security forces after a land dispute with the Egyptian Coptic Church in Arab East Jerusalem, Mr. Hirbawi's wife, Fatina, told Israeli television Saturday.

Israel said Thursday that it would allow an additional 10,000 married Palestinians over the age of 30 to enter Israel from the territories to work, bringing the number allowed in to 32,000.

Israel imposed the closure on the West Bank and Gaza Strip in February after the first in a series of bombings by Islamic militants that killed 59 people in the Jewish state. Israel has since eased the entry ban slightly.

Before the Israeli announcement, Palestinian officials said Sunday that they expected to meet their Israeli counterparts to discuss the promised easing of the closure.

Mr. Hirbawi's family said the church was trying to take over a warehouse the family owned that is located between the Coptic Convent and Mr. Hirbawi's factory in East Jerusalem.

"The National Authority insists that we surrender it to the Coptic Convent," his son said. "This is illegal and illegitimate."

Toll at 304 in Burundi Attack

Agence France-Presse

BUJUMBURA, Burundi — At least 304 people were killed, 150 were wounded and 30 are missing after rebel Hutu attacked a camp of displaced Tutsi in central Burundi, national television reported. Most of the dead apparently were children, women and old men.

Earlier reports had put the death toll at 200 in the attack Saturday on the camp at Bugendana.

Television showed pictures of decapitated children's bodies, half-dressed women, and men without faces piled up in the hangar where they had been sheltering.

The wounded were taken to a hospital in the provincial capital, Gitega. They said they knew some of the killers, who had disappeared back into the bush. Hundreds of attackers were involved in the massacre and had probably come from the neighboring province of Karuzi, a government spokesman said.

Prime Minister Antoine Nduawayo, from the ethnic Tutsi minority, denounced the "massacre of orphaned children from the genocide of October 1993" when 50,000 people died in violence unleashed by the assassination of the country's first Hutu president, Melchior Ndadaye, in an abortive military coup. He called on foreign diplomats to visit the camp to see "how the real perpetrators of genocide behave."

Mr. Nduawayo's cabinet chief, Marc Nteturuye, accused rebels of the Forces for the Defense of Democracy in the attack. The group is the military wing of the National Council for the Defense of Democracy.

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Impact on Water Kills Even if Blast Doesn't

Ocean Just Like Solid Ground To Bodies Falling Great Distance

By David Brown
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — If an airplane blows up at 13,000 feet, passengers who survive the explosion are killed when they hit the ground or water below them. The fall takes about a minute and a half. Neither rapid decompression at that altitude nor acceleration to terminal velocity would cause a person to lose consciousness.

Surviving the impact, however, is virtually impossible. At that velocity — for humans, about 120 miles, or 190 kilometers, an hour — water is no different from solid ground in its ability to produce massive trauma to soft tissue.

Those were among the observations made by experts in pathology and airline disasters in the wake of the TWA crash off Long Island. High-speed impacts with water, as in this case, cause massive internal injuries even if a body appears reasonably undamaged. Frequently the aorta, the major artery carrying blood from the heart, is torn apart. The heart and other organs can rupture. Brain damage and spinal fractures are common.

"It looks like a great many of them died upon impact with the water," Charles Wetli, the Suffolk County, New York, medical examiner overseeing autopsies, said to The Associated Press. "That is not to say that serious injury or death did not occur in the sky itself."

Penetrating wounds are common in blunt-force crashes and explosions, though the two tend to produce injuries that can be distinguished from each other, a consultant on aviation security and terrorism said.

"Explosions cause shrapnel, which are tiny pieces of metal driven at high velocity deep into the body," said Frank G. McGuire, of Bethesda, Maryland. "Tremendous impacts don't tend to cause that."

Death by drowning would be rare after a fall from 13,000 feet (4,265 meters), said Donald G. Wright, deputy chief medical examiner for Maryland, who investigated many aviation fatalities as an air force pathologist for 15 years.

Drowning is diagnosed by the presence of water in the lungs (and usually in the stomach and sinuses) and the presence of no other fatal injuries, Mr. Wright said. After a day in the ocean, most bodies have water in those organs even if the victims were killed on impact, making it appear that drowning may have contributed to their demise.

In two-thirds of cases in water crashes, the victim's clothing is torn off by the impact, and the body is found naked or nearly naked.

Explosions cause a wave of high-pressure air that, at close range, is capable of pulverizing a body. This is followed by a partial vacuum that can cause structures to collapse or pieces of them to be torn off and thrown into the low-pressure area. That second phase can be as destructive as the first, especially to people who are not in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, said Chris Kelly, a spokesman for the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in Washington.

In some cases, the pattern of injuries is useful in reconstructing the site and cause of an explosion, Mr. McGuire said.

For example, investigators can determine the approximate trajectories of shrapnel. If investigators know where people were when they suffered wounds — as would be the case in an airplane with assigned seats — then the exploding object's location can be deduced, he said.

The cause of death in airline crashes was first studied closely during World War II. Much of the information known today was learned from studying two accidents in 1954, both involving airplanes that crashed into the ocean from 30,000 feet.

The results of both autopsies on the victims and of experiments on guinea pigs subjected to high-velocity impacts with water were published in the Lancet, a European medical journal, in June 1955.



George Karachalis/Reuters

ON THE LOOKOUT — An anti-terrorist police officer patrolling the entrance of Athens international airport.

UN Ready To Establish A Military Crisis Team

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — A mobile military headquarters capable of fielding command teams within hours of Security Council action on any crisis is likely to be established here soon, officials said.

A group of 24 countries calling themselves "the friends of rapid reaction," led by Canada and the Netherlands, formally proposed the move to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali last week, after months of discussions on how to enable the organization to respond more quickly to regional wars and other disasters, including major refugee movements.

Mr. Boutros Ghali is expected to approve the mobile headquarters soon.

The headquarters, to be part of the UN peacekeeping department, would be staffed by about 21 military officers and civilian experts in relief and human rights missions. Their services would be donated to the organization by their respective countries.

The teams would aim to set up rudimentary missions in a matter of days and then turn over command to peacekeeping forces once they arrived. Under present procedures, it can take weeks or months to assemble even a command team for a new mission because the United Nations must ask country after country to lead or contribute to the force.

The United States supports the proposal, but is not part of the 24-country group that would bear the costs of implementing it.

Mr. Boutros Ghali welcomed the proposal as fostering a "culture of prevention." Now, many countries fail to intervene in crises until they have developed into major catastrophes. He said the existence of a rapid-reaction headquarters with mobile teams could also have a restraining effect on combatants.

Mr. Boutros Ghali said he was concerned about the reluctance of Security Council members to move quickly and to authorize forces large enough for the tasks they would be expected to fulfill.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Mr. Boutros Ghali had asked for 35,000 troops to protect the "safe areas" established by the council in 1993. He got barely 7,000 soldiers. Months passed before member nations deployed them, and they failed to prevent some of the enclaves, including Srebrenica, from falling to Bosnian Serb forces.

In Rwanda in 1994, weeks went by and hundreds of thousands of lives were lost before the United States and other council members were willing to act.

But Mr. Boutros Ghali said mobilizing the political will of member nations to quickly send peacekeepers in support of a mission was also necessary. "These rapid-deployment forces will give credibility to the political decision," he said.

2 Reporters Find TWA Security At JFK Airport Has Big Holes

Reuters

PARIS — A French radio reporter said Sunday that he and a colleague discovered big security gaps at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York by slipping into a departure lounge just three days after a Paris-bound TWA Boeing 747 exploded after takeoff.

"We weren't checked," the reporter said.

"If we'd been carrying a bomb, we could have given it to an accomplice boarding the plane."

He said he and a reporter from Radio France Internationale, without tickets, got into the same departure lounge from which TWA Flight 800 took off.

All 230 people known to have been aboard the plane from New York to Paris died Wednesday when it exploded in a fireball over the Atlantic just after takeoff.

Investigators consider it possible that a bomb caused the crash, but say it is too early to be certain.

The reporter said he and a colleague, who had gone to the airport Saturday to meet relatives of French victims, got into the departure lounge by walking against the flow of passengers leaving the terminal.

Whenever they came to a closed door, they waited for passengers to emerge and then slipped past, eventually reaching Gate 25 where passengers were boarding a flight bound for Puerto Rico.

The reporter said they took photographs to support their experience.

In Chicago, a United Airlines spokeswoman said passengers aboard a flight from Frankfurt to Washington were evacuated before departure on Saturday after someone breached the aircraft's security.

Flight 917, bound for Washington's Dulles Airport, had been scheduled to take off at 11:45 A.M. but was delayed after an unidentified person got aboard the plane, said the spokeswoman, Connie Duff. The plane was delayed for five hours and left at 4:40 P.M.

"An unauthorized individual breached security and entered the sterile secured airplane area. The individual was apprehended and airline personnel followed the standard security breach procedures," she said. "The airplane was re-secured and all carry-on and checked bags were rechecked."

Miss Duff said passengers had to leave the plane and all luggage was checked again as part of a standard security procedure. She said the airline and authorities were investigating.

Such a security breach is very rare, she said.

BOMBERS: *Cunning Terrorists Use More Sophisticated Devices*

Continued from Page 1

The problem, as a National Research Council report on airport safety concluded in 1993, is that "a sophisticated terrorist can adjust his strategy more quickly than can the opposing security system."

The modern era of aircraft bombings was probably inaugurated in December 1988, when a plastic explosive planted in a Toshiba radio packed in a checked suitcase blew up Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing all 259 people aboard. That disaster prompted airlines to toughen procedures for screening passengers and luggage, as well as requiring that no bag be allowed to remain on a plane if the person who checked it in does not board the same plane.

It also made the U.S. government accelerate work on a new generation of inspection devices capable of ferreting out plastic explosives.

But these new machines, which use a combination of standard medical X-ray and CAT-scan technologies to produce three-dimensional images of the contents of luggage, so far have been deployed at only eight airports around the world, including those in Atlanta, San Francisco, Tel Aviv, Brussels, London, and Tokyo.

Neither the Athens nor the New York airports — both used by TWA Flight 800 — have them, and no federal rule requires their installation in domestic airports.

After the destruction of Pan Am 103 in 1988 and of a French UTA jetliner over Chad the following year — both allegedly by operatives directed by Libya — there was a four-year interruption in foreign and domestic aircraft bombings. But 1994 spelled the beginning of what some experts fear might be a resurgence of such terrorism, this time involving persons with more advanced bomb-making skills who knew how to defeat even the best airport security devices.

Three men from the Middle East — Abdul Hakim Murad, Wali Khan Amin Shah and Ramzi Ahmed Yousef — who are on trial in New York City on 13 conspiracy and explosives charges, epitomize a new class of high-tech bombers.

Mr. Yousef is already known for his alleged role as the principal buyer of materials used in the 1994 bombing of the World Trade Center. Less well-known are the details of his alleged plot to join the two other men in January 1995 in blowing up a dozen jetliners carrying a total of 4,000 people.

"I enjoy it," Mr. Murad told a Pakistani interrogator last year when asked why he had wanted to kill so many Americans, according to a transcript read in court. He described the United States as the first country in this world to make trouble for Muslims and "for our people."

He said that is why he was prepared to help put 12 bombs on U.S. aircraft that would blow up over the ocean in a two-day reign of terror meant to provoke an end to U.S. support for Israel.

The workings of the bombs these men were making for that purpose are spelled out in Mr. Murad's confession and in documents retrieved from the hard drive of a portable computer allegedly owned by Mr. Yousef, which he inadvertently left behind in a Manila apartment when police officers showed up to investigate a fire that had been caused by the mixture of some of the chemicals.

Mr. Murad made it clear that the intent in designing the devices was to ensure they could be readily slipped past airport screening devices and assembled and activated in the washrooms of the planes once the flights in the air.

At the heart of each device was a timer built by wiring a digital watch, which could be connected to a stabilized form of liquid nitroglycerin stored in a bottle labeled as contact lens solution. The stabilizer for the nitroglycerin looked like ordinary cotton and Mr. Murad told interrogators nobody could think it was an explosive.

Mr. Murad said that even if the liquid nitroglycerin was put in the X-ray, it would never be detected, which several security experts say is true.

Once the liquid is assembled with two small, nine-volt batteries and a detonating material the men planned to conceal in their shoes, the bombs were to be hidden under seats.

POLAND: *The Superstore Marches Inexorably Across Poland*

Continued from Page 1

will double its outlets to 30 stores. Makro has invested nearly $100 million and plans to drop another $100 million this year alone to lure Poland's 40 million potential shoppers. About 100 foreign supermarkets are ringing up sales in Poland today. Estimates show the figure could rise tenfold in several years.

"Sometimes I'm really surprised how quickly Poland has adapted," said Andrzej Kacperski, director of Makro's Warsaw complex.

Smartly dressed, trim and articulate, Mr. Kacperski is a walking, talking example of changing times. Educated as a physicist, he was running a small chicken farm before the fall of communism.

After 1989, Mr. Kacperski sought a retail trade job and began to study English on his own.

Now 39, he commutes in his company-owned Peugeot to manage hundreds of employees.

Summer once was the worst time to buy fresh food in the city. In July and August of past years, state-owned shops followed a regimen that allowed women to enjoy the summer break with their children. Doors were simply locked.

Today, Mr. Kacperski laughs at the thought as, switching smoothly between Polish and English, he explains how best to display bushels of bread, aisles of meat and once unfathomable specialties like dry dog food.

"We had some terrible days in the past," he said. "But we always knew, from those who lived abroad, how things could be."

But Poland's Ministry of Industry and Trade, while loath to interfere with the free market, admits that the country's swift leap into 20th-century shopping has left a bitter taste among some new capitalists.

Its research, disputed by officials from municipalities that welcome the behemoth food marts, shows that for every person who works in a supermarket, about six others — in kiosks, in corner stores, in home-based shops — lose out.

"We have a dilemma," said Tadeusz Soroka, the ministry's under secretary.

"The small traders believed they could work forever in those small booths. These are the people who believed in a liberal economy without having any knowledge of what that meant.

"Today, when they are challenged, their expectations are very socialistic. They want us to handle the administration and still protect them."

The concerns of Poland's small businesses are not new to the large companies that are accused of stealing their customers. In fact, the superstores have come to the East to escape similar troubles and more mature markets in their own countries.

Three major food markets venturing into Poland are from France, where small shop owners successfully rallied against their growth and power.

The Czech Republic, arguably the one former Eastern Bloc country whose population had enough money to buy goods in the days immediately following the collapse of communism, was high on the early retailer lists. But Poland's growth and expansion, particularly in the past year, have the big marketers salivating.

KOREA: *North Waves an 'Open' Sign*

Continued from Page 1

important," said Masaki Komagata, of the Economic Research Institute for Northeast Asia, a private foundation that is helping organize Mr. Kim's trip in Japan. "I think Rajin-Sonbong could be a good start for the opening of North Korea."

North Korean leaders have been nurturing their experiment in capitalism at Rajin-Sonbong since 1991, but only recently have they started promoting it with evangelical fervor — evidence, analysts say, of their country's increasingly dire economic situation.

"North Korea is on a very desperate survival track right now," said Michael Breen, an observer of North Korea in Seoul. "This is a country built on the idea that the state provides, and the state is not providing. It has really exposed the party in a way it's never been exposed before, and they've got to do something."

While Mr. Kim visits Japan, and later Hong Kong, trying to drum up business, another North Korean delegation is doing the same on a three-week tour of Singapore, Thailand and Australia.

In their biggest promotional effort yet, North Koreans will charter a cruise ship to bring 300 to 400 potential Japanese and South Korean investors to Rajin-Sonbong for a three-day "investment and business seminar" in September. There are few buildings and no hotels at the site, so the investors will sleep and eat on the ship.

The North Koreans desperately need foreign investment to resuscitate their economy and to buy food to combat severe shortages. But it is difficult to invite companies to set up shop in the middle of one of the world's most reclusive communist societies. So they set aside Rajin-Sonbong, on the banks of the Tumen River, as a laboratory where foreign companies could practice capitalism fenced off from the rest of the country.

Ian Davies, a United Nations official who advises Russia, China and North Korea on development of the Tumen River region, has visited Rajin-Sonbong many times.

He said that it is in a part of the country filled with cornfields and "beautiful coastal scenery."

There are two small cities, where about 150,000 people live, most of them in primitive one-story houses. Roads are rutted and unpaved. There are no telephones. Little has changed here since Japanese occupiers built the port facilities in 1938.

A large oil refinery has been closed since Russia stopped providing crude oil in 1993. But the country's largest power plant continues to operate there.

But Rajin-Sonbong is a convenient location for shipping goods and raw materials from China and the Russian Far East. Loading there cuts a month off shipping time to key Asian ports. North Korea has promised a supply of up to a million low-wage, highly disciplined workers to staff foreign plants. And it has eased visa restrictions with neighboring China.

Many analysts say the North Koreans have exaggerated investment figures and the quality of the site's infrastructure.

Mr. Kim said this week that 49 contracts with foreign investors, worth $350 million, were "in the implementation phase."

JOBS: *As Industry Restructures, U.S. Economy Creates More Opportunities for Better Pay*

Continued from Page 1

the second phase of expansion," said David A. Wyss, director of research at DRI/McGraw-Hill Inc., an economic forecasting firm. "You will see a general improvement in job quality, and people trading up on jobs."

Typically, as an economic expansion matures, the employee pool tightens and companies have to pay a little more to attract and retain workers.

For all this demand, though, many Americans can still only dream of better jobs because they simply do not have the education or the skills to qualify for them.

Some are chronically impoverished, while others are white- and blue-collar workers who lost high-paying jobs in corporate downsizings even as new positions have been created elsewhere. But they have been unable to find employment with pay and benefits comparable to those of their previous jobs.

Now there may be a new hitch.

The labor market is tighter than it has been in at least six years. Since the United States pulled out of a recession in March 1991, employment rolls have climbed by 11.2 million jobs, a strong 10 percent increase, and unemployment is just 5.3 percent, down from a peak of 7.7 percent in June 1992.

With companies competing for employees, some economists are fretting that wages, which are just beginning to outpace inflation after lagging behind it for years, may rise enough to cause a resurgence of inflation. Worse, they fear that many companies will not be able to find enough qualified employees to meet all their expansion needs in the years ahead.

"The labor market is the primary constraint on growth right now," Mr. Wyss said. "Companies just don't have the employees to grow. I expect the labor market to stay this tight for the next four years or so." New jobs, then, could well pay better but be fewer in number.

Geographically, a few areas of the country are still dragging. Most notably, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Maryland are not adding jobs as fast as the rest of the country. The New York metropolitan area is one of the few places that has failed to replace the jobs lost in the most recent recession.

By and large, however, the job machine is working overtime. Many brand-name corporate giants, no longer slashing staff, have joined small and medium-sized companies in actual net hiring — sometimes in large numbers, although usually in small doses.

To fill the slots, companies are going way beyond want ads, employment agencies and executive search firms. Some are holding job fairs, listing on the Internet and using temporary-employment agencies to fill low-end jobs.

Increasingly, they are counting on word of mouth — even offering cash and prizes to employees who recruit qualified people.

Many companies are luring new hires from other parts of the country. Some are putting high-school graduates into positions that once required college degrees and dropping experience demands. Others are making temporary workers permanent.

Here in Minneapolis, hiring efforts are attracting people who would not have dreamed of new posts a few years ago.

"I didn't feel I'd be a hot commodity," said Timothy R. Schmidt, 44, a software developer who felt stuck at his old company, Cray Research, a maker of expensive supercomputers that has downsized. "My experience has been eclipsed by new technologies."

But on one recent afternoon, Mr. Schmidt received a job tip from a friend. Two days later, he had an offer for a job with better pay and more opportunity from Platinum Technologies' fast-growing Viatech Laboratories unit, a computer software company.

Age was no barrier to Michael Mackany, either: At 57, he changed industries. After nearly 30 years in the sales and marketing of medical products, he is peddling the financial services of American Express Financial Advisors.

American Express, which did not care about his relative financial naiveté, expects him to make $75,000 his first year and more later.

Technology skills may be most in demand at the moment. But good jobs are plentiful, too, in business services, health care, financial services and construction companies.

On Sundays, in the hefty help-wanted section of The Minneapolis Star Tribune, job seekers can find everything from four-line ads for plumbers, at starting salaries of $16 to $20 an hour, to display ads starring the Pillsbury doughboy in an appeal for entry-level production workers at salaries of $18,285 to $28,270 a year.

Sometimes jobs even find workers. Kraig N. Hollingsworth, unemployed but equipped with a new certificate in accounting from a vocational school, was walking down Nicollet Mall downtown in March when opportunity stopped him in his tracks. Bruegger's Bagels had a "help wanted" sign.

Mr. Hollingsworth, feeling not quite ready for the white-collar world, had worked in a bakery before. So when Bruegger's offered him a position as a morning baker, "I snapped it up," he said. "I said I was looking to get into accounting down the road, and my supervisor said that's a possibility."

Mr. Hollingsworth, who is 30, has already had a 25-cent raise, to $7.50 an hour, and he is learning to run the registers and make bank deposits. By this time next year, he hopes to ease into an accounting job, where the salaries range from $20,000 to $30,000 and more.

Greece Says Media 'Defame' Security

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Greek civil aviation authorities intend to sue foreign media for allegedly trying to "defame" security at Athens airport following the explosion off New York of a TWA Boeing 747 with 230 on board, Transport Minister Harrys Kastanidis said Sunday.

Mr. Kastanidis said the authorities in Athens would be studying all published speculation about security at Hellinikon international airport and file lawsuits in countries where the media concerned are based.

Such speculation was "black propaganda against Greece," he said. Reports had noted after Wednesday's disaster that the TWA airliner involved had last been in Athens.

Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1996

CYBERSCAPE

America Online Tries To Calm Market Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Responding to fears it may be losing current and potential members to the Internet, America Online Inc. has fought back with a bullish series of announcements designed to revive its ailing stock price.

America Online is also attempting to distance itself from the financial problems forecast by the rival on-line service CompuServe Corp.

Steve Case, the chief executive of the biggest U.S. on-line service, said Friday that America Online expected to meet or exceed Wall Street's expectations for its second-quarter earnings, which the company will report Aug. 8. His comments helped America Online's shares gain $2.75 Friday, to $32.75, but the stock is still 53 percent below its 1996 high of $70 reached May 7.

Short-sellers have been buying the company's stock, betting on a fall.

America Online also said it had 6.2 million subscribers as of June 30, an increase of 700,000 from three months earlier. It expects to reach 10 million subscribers by the middle of next year, Mr. Case said.

CompuServe, the second-largest on-line service, with 5.3 million customers, on Tuesday predicted a quarterly loss of 15 to 20 cents a share, blaming it on low growth in subscribers and greater corporate spending. CompuServe shares have fallen 58 percent since they closed at $33 on their first day of trading April 19. The stock was unchanged Friday at $13.875.

CompuServe's subscriber figure includes members of its Niftyserve joint venture, a Japanese on-line service. America Online's figure includes international members and users of its GNN Internet access service.

America Online has been the target of short-sellers, who borrow stock in a bet that its price will fall and hope to profit by buying the shares at the lower price when they repay the lender. They speculate that the company's growth will slow as consumers turn to less expensive providers of Internet access.

"This stock has hit bottom and is ready to start gaining ground again," said Keith Benjamin, an analyst at Robertson Stephens. He said Friday's announcement "just calms the fears." Mr. Case said Friday that, excluding a one-time charge for a legal settlement, America Online will meet or beat forecasts of a profit of 16 cents a share for the quarter.

The company this month agreed to give subscribers an hour of free access to settle lawsuits accusing it of misleading billing practices. *(AP, Reuters)*

(Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demond.co.uk

Metallgesellschaft Settlement Hits an Obstacle

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

In a rare display of independence by directors of a German corporation, members of the supervisory board of Metallgesellschaft AG have blocked a proposed accord that would have cleared the name of the company's former chief executive in a $1 billion oil-futures trading scandal.

Ronaldo Schmitz, the current chairman of Metallgesellschaft's supervisory board, on Saturday laid out the terms of a proposed out-of-court settlement for his fellow board members in Frankfurt. But the board unexpectedly put off a decision on the accord after some members insisted that a settlement clearly attribute blame for the trading loss to Heinz Schimmelbusch, the former chief executive who was fired by Mr. Schmitz in 1993.

Mr. Schimmelbusch said in Frankfurt on Sunday that he would accept nothing less than a statement absolving him of responsibility. Mr. Schmitz, meanwhile, has denied allegations by shareholders that he and the supervisory board were negligent in watching over the company's activities.

The proposed deal would have been a spectacular about-face for Mr. Schmitz and for the German conglomerate because it contained a cash payment and a statement withdrawing all accusations of wrongdoing against Mr. Schimmelbusch.

The two men have been exchanging accusations for two years. Metallgesellschaft has sued Mr. Schimmelbusch in Frankfurt, and he in turn has sued the company and Mr. Schmitz in New York and Frankfurt.

In recent weeks, however, Mr. Schmitz told colleagues it was best for the company to put the scandal behind it, and he authorized a fellow board member and company lawyers to meet with Mr. Schimmelbusch and his lawyers to negotiate a settlement.

But in a development with little precedent in the history of corporate governance in Germany, some members of the company's supervisory board objected to the accord. On Saturday these directors insisted that the company not absolve Mr. Schimmelbusch of responsibility.

A recent New York arbitration ruling declared that Mr. Schimmelbusch had not been involved in the trading losses. Meanwhile, the handling of the affair by Mr. Schmitz has been sharply criticized in an analysis by Merton H. Miller, a Nobel Prize-winning economist from the University of Chicago.

A statement drafted by Mr. Schmitz after the board meeting Saturday said that, while an out-of-court settlement was in the best interests of the company, the accord would have to "more clearly indicate the responsibility" of Mr. Schimmelbusch and another former executive for the company's brush with bankruptcy in 1993.

In an interview Sunday, Mr. Schmitz said, "We tried to signal with this statement that we are interested in a settlement." But he said there would be no time for another meeting until after the summer recess and hinted that legal proceedings might begin in the autumn in any case.

Mr. Schmitz also said, however, that "experience in Germany tells you that nine of 10 cases are settled out of court, and there will probably be a settlement at some point down the line."

In Germany's two-tier board system, the supervisory board is in charge of corporate strategy. It is rare for board members to question the chairman's recommendations, and even more unusual given that Mr. Schmitz is also a senior executive of Deutsche Bank AG, which owns 16.5 percent of Metallgesellschaft.

Mr. Schmitz, while denying that he had lost the confidence of his supervisory board and saying he had no plans to resign, said Sunday that he began "canvassing opinion" among board members Thursday.

He said the draft settlement had already been initialed by Metallgesellschaft's lawyer, Burkhard Meister, and was merely subject to board approval. A copy of part of the accord that was obtained by the International Herald Tribune shows the lawyer's initials in the lower right corner of each page.

By the time of the meeting on Saturday, however, Mr. Schmitz said he felt "there was not enough support" for the proposed draft.

As a result, he said, "I decided after a break in the meeting not to put it to a vote."

The reason, he said, was that "whatever we do must be in unison, and if we cannot be unanimous let us not even vote on it."

Mr. Schmitz tried to play down the significance of his board having put off the settlement and chose his words carefully when asked whether he personally wanted the board to approve the deal Saturday.

"I could have been in favor under certain circumstances," he said. "That I had a personal view and that I was among those who said 'Let's get this done,' that I am free to admit. But I wanted unanimity from the board."

Mr. Schmitz avoided comment on the earlier statement by a Metallgesellschaft spokesman, Lutz Dreesbach, who on Friday felt confident enough to say, "We are hopeful that the board will decide to approve the settlement with Mr. Schimmelbusch on Saturday."

In a separate interview Sunday, Mr. Schimmelbusch said he had flown from New York to Frankfurt over the weekend only because he had been assured by a senior Metallgesellschaft board member that the settlement would be approved.

"We were absolutely assured at every minute of the negotiation last week that the Metallgesellschaft lawyer, Mr. Meister, was in contact with Mr. Schmitz," said Mr. Schimmelbusch, who arrived in Frankfurt on Saturday morning.

"We were told this deal had the full backing of Mr. Schmitz. At one point the negotiations were even interrupted by Mr. Meister so that he could go and consult Mr. Schmitz for instructions."

Malaysian Shipper Bids to Buy a Rival

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — Konsortium Perkapalan Bhd., a company controlled by Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad's eldest son, has unveiled a 1.1 billion ringgit ($442.1 million) takeover of Diperdana Corp., a complex deal that would create Malaysia's largest transportation concern.

Mirzan Mahathir owns about 70 percent of Konsortium and is its chairman. The plan would allow Konsortium to gain 63 percent of Diperdana. Konsortium would then control 40 percent of the Malaysian market for container "haulage" — or road transportation of shipping containers. It now controls 23 percent of the market.

Analysts said the new Konsortium, with its land- and sea-based transportation businesses, would control the movement of cargo in a wide network, becoming an integrated shipper with few rivals.

"It's a brilliant tying together," said Dominic Armstrong, head of research at Pesaka Jardine Fleming.

The government has encouraged the shipping industry to become more efficient and reduce the flow of funds to foreign shippers that has contributed to Malaysia's ballooning current-account deficit.

"The government's whole idea is to bring back business from" ports in Singapore, said an analyst with HLG Securities. "This makes sense."

Konsortium said it would sell its shipping assets for 974 million ringgit to Diperdana, which will pay for them by issuing 74.8 million new shares at 13 ringgit each to Konsortium, the companies said.

Konsortium's shipping assets are Pacific Basin Bulk Shipping Ltd., a Bermuda-based company traded on the Nasdaq market in the United States, and Perbadanan Nasional Shipping Line Bhd. Konsortium is selling Pacific Basin for 574 million ringgit and Perbadanan for 400 million ringgit.

Konsortium will also buy Diperdana's land-based transport business for 69.5 million ringgit and issue new shares to pay for the acquisition.

Konsortium's businesses will be divided into land-based logistics under Konsortium and sea-based transport under Diperdana.

Konsortium said it would book a one-time gain of 179.7 million ringgit from the sale of its assets.

The deal is expected to be completed "toward the end of the year," the companies said.

Trading in shares in Konsortium and Diperdana was halted early this month pending the announcement. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

China Places Order for 11 U.S. Planes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Chinese Aviation Supplies Corp. placed an order for 11 MD-90 planes with McDonnell Douglas Corp., the Xinhua news agency reported Sunday.

The purchase, together with an order for three Boeing Co. B747-400s signed Thursday by Air China, appears to signal the return of U.S. companies to the Chinese market after a year-long conflict between Beijing and Washington over Taiwan and trade issues.

The value of the new agreement was not disclosed, but a McDonnell Douglas spokesman said it was part of a $1.6 billion accord reached between McDonnell Douglas and Chinese authorities in 1994 that called for China to buy 20 jetliners built in the United States and 20 co-produced in China.

The 11 planes will be delivered at a rate of three a year through 1998, with the last two scheduled for 1999, the Chinese news agency said.

Boeing said Thursday it had won a $510 million order for the three aircraft from Air China, the nation's flag carrier.

That sale broke an 18-month drought in Boeing's sales to China. Company executives said during visits to Beijing in April and June that as much as $4 billion in new orders was awaiting approval by the Chinese government.

Separately, the China Daily Business Weekly said Sunday that China was courting Airbus Industrie, hoping it would join a $2 billion joint venture to build a 100-seat regional jetliner after South Korea pulled out of the project.

China's "insistence on having Airbus in the venture aims to make its product — dubbed the Asian Express 100 (AE-100) — compatible with Airbus planes," the newspaper quoted an official as saying.

Samsung Aerospace Co. dropped out of the venture in June after the South Korean and Chinese sides were unable to agree on where to build an assembly line.

(Bloomberg, AP, Reuters, AFP)

Hong Kong Notebook

'Vendetta' Cry and Fireworks Outside Court

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

Chim Pui-chung, one of Hong Kong's most colorful businessmen and politicians, is suddenly drawing more attention to himself than his gold Rolls-Royce has ever garnered for him.

Mr. Chim, a member of the Legislative Council representing the financial-services community, has been charged with conspiracy to commit fraud and forgery in the latest installment of his bitter battle with Hong Kong's stock-market regulators.

Criminal charges allege that Mr. Chim concealed information and forged documents to try to conceal the size of his stake in Lucky Man Properties Ltd. from September 1992 to April 1993 to avoid having to make a general offer for all the company's shares.

After posting bail of 40 million Hong Kong dollars ($5.2 million), Mr. Chim proclaimed his innocence in a wild scene outside a magistrate's court last week, telling reporters that a vendetta by the Securities and Futures Commission was the reason for his arrest.

Twenty days earlier, Mr. Chim filed a libel suit against the commission claiming damages of 10 billion dollars.

At the center of that dispute is a 202-page document that the commission submitted to a local court as evidence supporting its request to close another company controlled by Mr. Chim.

Shares in the company, Mandarin Resources Corp. have been suspended from trading since 1986.

"The waning government can do as it pleases," Mr. Chim said in an unusually terse statement from a man known for his irreverent political speeches, his fortune-telling and his pledge last year to resign from the Legislative Council if he failed to win an amnesty for so-called rat traders within six months.

Hong Kong regulators have been taking action in recent years against rat traders, or floor traders who sell or buy for their own accounts before placing a client's trade that could be large enough to affect a share price.

Ad Firms Seek 'Suits'

Throughout Asia, advertising spending is growing at a rapid pace, with total industry billings expanding every year. But a shortage of skilled executives, particularly in the ranks of media planners and account executives, or "suits," has set off a new round of poaching and soul-searching about why so few locals are interested in working in the industry.

While calls are being made for agencies to attract talented young local people and put more emphasis on training, companies with jobs to fill are raiding their rivals.

"It hasn't gotten completely silly," said one media planner in Hong Kong of the flurry of job offers being made here and in Singapore to executives with enough experience to handle increasingly complex campaigns and analysis. "But it's certainly nice."

The expansion of the Asian advertising industry beyond its traditional hubs of Hong Kong and Singapore is creating an increasing number of opportunities for Asian expatriates, while long recessions in Australia and England have cut down on the flow of executives from those countries.

Resilience in Equities

With Asian investors watching intently for Alan Greenspan and the Federal Reserve Board's next move on interest rates — they fear a rise in rates will drag local stocks down — a study by Morgan Stanley & Co. of Asian markets' reaction to bad days on Wall Street will be closely read.

Panicky when U.S. interest rates look set to rise, the stock markets in Hong Kong and Singapore have followed Wall Street's 50 biggest one-day falls by declining themselves on four of every five occasions.

The Hong Kong market usually posts deeper losses on such occasions than Singapore does.

In an argument for bravery, however, Peter Churchouse, Morgan Stanley's Asian equities strategist, and a colleague, Thomas Tung, have found that Asian stock markets also have a tendency to rebound strongly and swiftly from those sell-offs.

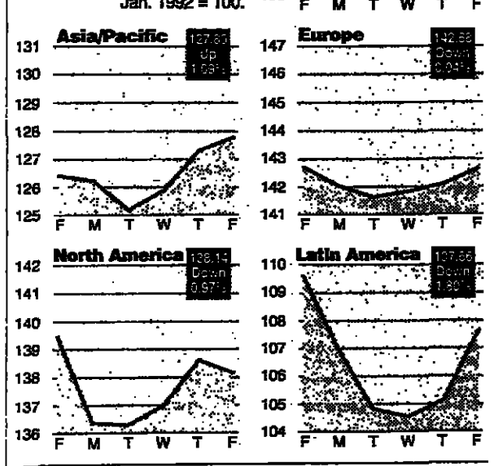
In 50 percent of these cases, they found, the Asian markets had recovered within a month to levels higher than they were before the downturn.

That compared with a one-month bounce-back rate of only 28 percent for Wall Street.

THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.

Week ending July 19, daily closings. Jan. 1992 = 100.



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	7/19/96 close	7/12/96 close	% change		7/19/96 close	7/12/96 close	% change
Energy	144.71	148.31	–2.43	Capital Goods	140.59	141.17	–0.41
Utilities	129.55	126.83	+2.14	Raw Materials	157.71	158.51	–0.50
Finance	117.79	116.13	+1.43	Consumer Goods	145.13	144.48	+0.45
Services	124.55	127.42	–2.25	Miscellaneous	134.36	135.91	–1.14

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. *For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.*

© International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates — July 19

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.569	2.5835	1.1716	0.331	0.1107	—	5.446	1.1728	1.5426	1.2215	1.3955
Brussels	30.7275	45.50	20.602	6.486	2.025	19.585	—	23.38	0.2848	22.42	24.41
Frankfurt	1.4912	2.3654	—	0.2952	0.9835	0.8918	4.854	1.2256	1.3771	1.0912	1.1848
London (a)	1.54	—	2.2991	7.78932	334.317	2.5784	47.362	1.8795	146.849	2.1324	193.6255
Madrid	135.542	194.732	84.383	24.989	8.381	75.252	4.086	103.231	114.19	92.13	—
Milan	1,616.45	2,347.15	1,016.50	299.96	—	907.27	49.277	1,241.70	13.971	1,109.10	12.844
New York (b)	—	1.54034	1.4871	5.0388	1.57180	1.4579	30.63	1.7154	107.905	1.3668	126.51
Paris	5.0565	7.8205	3.388	—	0.3333	3.0734	0.1645	4.1447	4.469	3.699	411.45
Tokyo	108.70	168.02	72.87	19.53	6.718	64.98	3.5384	99.17	—	79.65	0.8833
Toronto	1.3647	2.1120	0.9167	0.2712	0.0903	0.8194	0.4482	1.2548	1.2666	—	1.109
Zurich	1.2165	1.883	0.8172	0.2473	0.0803	0.7287	3.9682	—	1.1245	0.8999	0.9987
1 ECU	1.2703	0.8268	1.0079	6.4639	1,939.48	2.1284	39.3854	1.5996	138.443	1.7475	163.885
1 SDR	1.4579	0.9477	2.1706	7.3563	2,212.98	2.435	44.6172	1.7758	158.841	1.9952	183.572

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers.
*a To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	236.18	Mex. peso	7.61	S. Afr. rand	4.3861
Australian $	1.2644	Hong Kong $	7.7368	N. Zealand $	1.444	S. Kor. won	813.90
Austrian Sch.	10.49	Hung. forint	152.65	Norw. krone	6.414	Swed. krona	6.6232
Brazil real	1.018	Indian rupee	35.65	Phil. peso	26.19	Taiwan $	27.55
Chinese yuan	8.3452	Indo. rupiah	2329.0	Polish zloty	2.71	Thai baht	25.32
Czech koruna	26.85	Irish £	0.6737	Port. escudo	153.35	Turkish lira	82936.
Danish krone	5.7525	Israeli shek.	3.1825	Russ ruble	5151.0	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.395	Kuw dinar	0.299	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	472.50
Fin. markka	4.5225	Malay. ring.	2.4881	Sing. $	1.4172		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5455	1.5455	1.5455	Japanese yen	107.79	107.32	106.91
Canadian dollar	1.3654	1.3642	1.3632	Swiss franc	1.2160	1.2130	1.2099
Deutsche mark	1.4889	1.4860	1.4830				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

TWA Flight's Liability Coverage: $500 Million

Reuters

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines had $500 million in liability coverage for its Flight 800, according to U.S. Transportation Department records.

U.S. Aviation Insurance Group was the lead underwriter, with 25 percent of the risk, while Lloyd's of London had 23.4 percent, the records showed. The aircraft making the flight Wednesday night crashed into the Atlantic Ocean shortly after takeoff from New York, killing all 230 people on board.

Others helping supply the insurance coverage, which was renewed in October 1995, included LaConcorde Compagnie d'Assurance, with 20 percent of the risk, and Assurance France Aviation, with 10 percent.

Illinois National Insurance Co. had 5 percent of the risk, New York Marine & General Insurance Co. had 4.6 percent, and Somerset Aviation Inc. had 2 percent.

The airline also had hull coverage of $10.7 million for the Boeing Co. 747-100 jetliner itself, according to London market sources.

But if the crash turns out to have been caused by a bomb or terrorism, the hull coverage will be the responsibility of the war-risks market.

That coverage was provided by Lloyd's of London, which retained 60.5 percent of the risk. LaConcorde Compagnie d'Assurance had 17 percent, Somerset Aviation had 15 percent, and New York Marine & General Insurance had 7.5 percent, the U.S. records showed.

Although the cause of the TWA crash has not yet been determined, it bears similarities to the Pan American World Airways flight that was downed by a bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.

Both planes blew up in midair a relatively short time after takeoff, and there were no immediate signs of mechanical failure.

Pan Am, which ceased flying in December 1991, was found negligent and guilty of "willful misconduct" by a jury in New York in 1992, which said it had failed to implement security procedures that could have prevented the bombing.

Under an international treaty called the Warsaw Convention, an airline's liability for damages is generally limited to $75,000 for each passenger unless there is a finding of willful misconduct.

A federal jury in 1995 awarded more than $19 million to a woman whose husband had died in the Pan Am bombing. Later that year, a jury awarded more than $2 million in damages to the parents of a student killed in the bombing.

In a settlement in 1992, Pan Am paid $9.23 million to the family of a PepsiCo Inc. executive killed in bombing.

Insurance liability in the Pan Am bombing was believed to total about $475 million, including reinsurance, according to a London market source.

The airline was restarted this year by a former Pan Am executive and a private investment group under the name Pan Am-The New Airline. The new operation was awaiting U.S. Department of Transportation certification to begin scheduled service this summer as a domestic carrier.

Pan Am last week announced a tentative agreement to merge with Carnival Air Lines, with the resulting company operating under the Pan Am name.

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2 COLUMBUS CIRCLE

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

The New York City Economic Development Corporation (EDC) is issuing a Request for Proposals (RFP) for the redevelopment of 2 Columbus Circle in Manhattan.

The land and building, located directly across Columbus Circle from Central Park, Trump International Hotel and Tower and the New York Coliseum, and just three blocks southeast of Lincoln Center, are for sale. This 5,625-square-foot prime piece of real estate is situated near all major bus and subway routes in an active mix of residential and commercial establishments, including luxury hotels and fashionable retail outlets. The building on the site is a ten-story white marble block, with rows of circular windows. The goal of this project is to redevelop the property for luxury residential, commercial or mixed-use purposes.

The site is adjacent to the three-acre New York City Coliseum site, which is currently being offered for sale separately by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority; together the two sites form half of Columbus Circle.

Development guidelines and submission requirements are outlined in the RFP, which is available from EDC. All requests should be directed to Patricia Walker at (212) 312-3969. Proposals must be submitted to EDC, 110 William Street, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10038, by 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday, October 22, 1996.

City of New York
Rudolph W. Giuliani, Mayor
Fran Reiter, Deputy Mayor for Economic Development and Planning

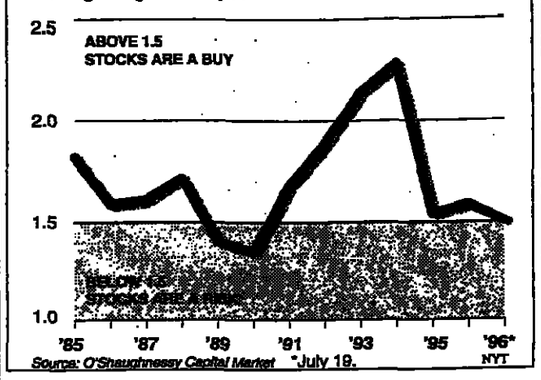
New York City Economic Development Corporation
Richard D. Parsons, Chairman
Charles Millard, President

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, July 19

On the Cusp

According to one indicator, the "total market return rate," stocks are barely providing investors with an adequate return given their risk. The rate is calculated by adding the earnings yield on the Standard & Poor's 500 (the inverse of the price-earnings ratio) to the dividend yield of the index and then dividing the sum by the 13-week Treasury-bill rate. Stocks are a buy when the ratio is greater than 1.5 and risky when it is lower. Figures are for the beginning of each year.



Source: O'Shaughnessy Capital Market *July 19. NYT

SHORT COVER

Nestlé Raises Israel Investment

TEL AVIV (Bloomberg) — Nestlé SA purchased a 25 percent stake in Osem Investment Ltd., an Israeli food producer, for $140.3 million, the companies said Sunday.

Osem's 10 factories produce more than 800 brands of pasta, baked goods, snacks and coffee.

Nestlé now owns almost 40 percent of the Israeli company, said Claridge & Kolber Trust, which sold the latest block of shares to Nestlé. On July 17, Nestlé exercised an option to purchase 10 percent of Osem and announced it had previously acquired 4.9 percent of the company.

Judge Approves ADM Settlement

CHICAGO (AP) — A federal judge has approved a $45.4 million settlement of a class-action lawsuit accusing Archer Daniels Midland Co. and two competitors of fixing prices for the animal feed supplement lysine.

The company will pay $25 million to settle complaints that it manipulated the market for lysine, an amino acid that speeds muscle growth in animals. The U.S. subsidiaries of Japan's Ajinomoto Co. and Kyowa Hakko Ltd., both major distributors of lysine, are to pay $10.2 million each. A fourth company, the U.S. unit of Sewon Co. of Japan, did not settle; the class-action case against it is proceeding.

Archer Daniels also faces dozens of civil lawsuits brought by shareholders and companies over alleged price-fixing in markets for citric acid and the high-fructose corn syrup used to sweeten soft drinks.

Goldman to Buy Fund Manager

NEW YORK, (Bloomberg) — Goldman, Sachs & Co. will buy CIN Management, the pension-fund management arm of British Coal, the two companies announced Sunday.

CIN Management manages £15 billion ($23.19 billion) of marketable assets for two mineworkers' pension plans. After the deal, the fund-management activities of Goldman Sachs Asset Management will have about $85 billion under management.

For Goldman, the purchase is an attempt to grow in a business where it trails its biggest rivals, Morgan Stanley Group Inc. and Merrill Lynch & Co.

Caterpillar Considers Bid for Varity

LONDON (Bloomberg) — Caterpillar Inc. is considering a bid to acquire the auto-parts maker Varity Corp., which could derail a planned $2 billion purchase of Varity by Lucas Industries PLC, a newspaper reported Sunday.

Caterpillar, the world's largest maker of construction equipment, has been considering a bid for several months and is especially interested in Varity's Perkins engines unit to add to its diesel-engine arm, The Sunday Times said.

For the Record

Chia Hsin Livestock Co., a textile and livestock-products maker, abandoned plans to build an 11 billion Taiwan dollar ($399.3 million) semiconductor plant in Hsinchu because of difficulties raising funds and a drop in demand for computer chips. The company has approached Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co. about buying the partly completed plant. *(Bloomberg)*

Huntsman Corp., a privately held chemical company, offered to buy **Rexene Corp.** for $442 million, or $14 a share. Rexene shares rose $4.25 after the offer Friday, to $13.375. *(Bloomberg)*

Peru agreed with the Paris Club of creditor countries to restructure $7 billion of foreign debt over 20 years. *(Reuters)*

Comsat Corp. named Betty C. Alewine, its head of international telecommunications operations, to succeed Bruce Crockett as chief executive after the company reported disappointing second-quarter earnings. *(WP)*

After-Hours Trading: Not Yet for Everyone

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It was barely 7 A.M. on July 17 at the Jefferies & Co. trading floor here, and Glen McIlvaine was encouraging his traders, plying them with double chili cheeseburgers from a big box as his company's virtual stock market was already entering its second hour of business.

These traders were well into their workday, having traded shares such as Intel Corp. and New World Communications Group even before the market had opened in New York.

"They're kind of fun, although they do heat you up," Mr. McIlvaine, head of the equity desk, said of the high-calorie snacks, as all around him his staff was creating a little-seen but important market far away from the big stock exchanges.

Jefferies is the largest player in what is often called the "third market," a kind of high-toned bazaar where U.S. investors can buy and sell shares when the New York Stock Exchange as well as the Nasdaq and other domestic markets are closed.

The official markets handle by far the largest volume of trading, but the third market plays a critical role in responding to late news or bringing buyers and sellers together on large blocks of stock that might be difficult to trade on the floor of the exchange without causing prices to swing.

The third market is often criticized because it is generally open only to large institutions that can deliver big orders, not to individuals, and so gives the large players a decided edge.

If anything, its usefulness to those investors has been heightened in recent weeks, when there has been a flood of after-hours corporate news and investors have been too nervous to wait for the major exchanges to reopen.

INVESTING

When Motorola Corp. announced July 9 that its earnings were below expectations, trading had already ended in New York. Jefferies was among those making a market, and Motorola shares fell about $6, to $60.50, before official trading in the stock opened in New York the next day at $57.625.

Similarly, on July 16, Intel Corp. reported earnings that were better than expected after the close of trading on the exchange. Investors pushed the stock up $2, to $72, in the third market, a run-up that helped ignite a rally in the broader market the next day..

"This is the best place sometimes to get a feel for where things are headed," said James McKenzie, an account executive who fielded several early calls about Intel.

Back in the 1970s and 1980s, when Jefferies was run by its founder, Boyd Jefferies, the firm traded heavily after hours in merger stocks. Mr. Jefferies left the firm in 1987 after pleading guilty to securities-law violations, but the company retains some of its maverick ways.

For example, it is still not a member of the New York Stock Exchange, which means it is more free than the big brokerage houses are to conduct certain business away from the floor.

By the time the Big Board opens in New York at 9:30 A.M. Eastern time, Jefferies's headquarters here has already been up and running for two hours, from about 4:30 A.M. local time, and its traders have gone through several pots of coffee and boxes of sugar-coated cereal.

Jefferies replaces the cacophony of the exchange with the hum of electronics — a constant patter of chit-chat between offices in widely separated locales such as Dallas, Boston and New York over an intercom system known as a squawk box, the posting of bids and offers on computer screens and, as often as not, shouts across the long formica-topped desks. The brokers are also in constant contact with their clients, many of whom are identified only by code names such as "67Q" to maintain confidentiality.

A key attraction of third-market trades even during exchange hours is the cost savings that come because there are fewer people involved.

"This whole business has been growing substantially because it reduces costs, sometimes quite a bit," said Steve Wunsch, president of the Arizona Stock Exchange, which clears its trades through a Jefferies subsidiary.

A little before 5 A.M., the Los Angeles office begins to build the foundation of a market from bits of information such as earnings reports, merger updates and trading orders.

For instance, there were reports on the morning of July 17 that News Corp. was planning to acquire New World Communications.

So, long before the Big Board was up and running, Jefferies was matching buyers and sellers of New World shares near $21, a price about $6 above the previous day's official close. The shares eventually opened at $23 in New York.

"More and more people are trading like this," said Jeff Johnson, a broker juggling several phones. "People don't wait for the market to open any more."

Money Leaves Mutual Funds: Blip or Trend?

By Edward Wyatt
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mutual fund investors, rattled by an increasingly volatile stock market, withdrew $4 billion from equity funds in the week ended Wednesday, more than in any other week in the past four years.

The withdrawals represented about 0.3 percent of the assets in stock funds, according to AMG Data Services of Arcata, California, an independent fund-tracking company. The withdrawals were the biggest ever recorded by AMG, whose database dates to January 1992, and it was the first week since October 1995 to show a net flow of investor's money out of equity mutual funds.

On a monthly basis, equity mutual funds have not experienced any net outflows since September 1990.

The data do not reflect investor activity on Thursday and Friday, when the stock market exhibited considerably less volatility than it did earlier in the week, and a few fund companies reported that cash flows into stock funds turned positive on those days.

Vanguard Group had net flows into stock funds in the week ended Thursday, despite outflows in the early part of the week, according to John S. Woerth, a spokesman.

But Robert Adler, president of AMG, said the withdrawals through Wednesday continued a trend in which cash flows to stock funds had been declining for several weeks.

Friday provided more reason for investor nervousness, as analysts expressed disappointment about earnings reports from several technology companies. That put another round of selling pressure on small stocks and sent the Nasdaq composite index down 10.29 points, or 0.9 percent, to 1,097.68.

But investors who stayed the course and did not pull their money out of stock funds during the market slide regained some of the ground they lost early in the week.

Despite one of the most hectic trading weeks in years, the Dow Jones industrial average finished the week with a decline of only 83.74 points, or 1.5 percent, at 5,426.82. But the index moved through a range of nearly 328 points during the week — equal to nearly 6 percent of its closing level the previous week of 5,510.56. The week was also the busiest in the 204-year history of the New York Stock Exchange, where 2.48 billion shares changed hands, 5 percent more than the old record of 2.35 billion set in mid-March.

Perhaps significantly, last week's outflows from equity mutual funds were broader in scope than those seen in previous weeks.

Cash flows into so-called aggressive growth and emerging growth stock funds — which focus on smaller stocks and are generally more volatile than funds that track the broad market — have been declining for several weeks. But in the most recent period, large-capitalization stock funds experienced net redemptions by shareholders of $1.3 billion.

"There has been a gradual erosion of investor sentiment," Mr. Adler said. "This has been occurring for some time. What has changed is the size of redemptions and the fact that they are not limited to technology funds but have expanded to the large-cap sector."

Although the withdrawals for the week that ended Wednesday still measured well under 1 percent of the total assets of stock funds, in dollars they equaled more than half the $7.5 billion that was withdrawn from equity funds in October 1987, the month that the Dow Jones industrials plummeted 22.6 percent in one day.

At that time, however, assets in equity mutual funds totaled $180 billion, so the outflows came to 4 percent of assets. Now, equity mutual funds' assets total $1.5 trillion.

The Investment Company Institute, the mutual fund trade group that tracks cash flows on a monthly basis, most recently estimated that net flows into stock funds had fallen to $15.5 billion in June from $25.1 billion in May.

A final report on May cash flows is due near the end of the month, and the institute will estimate July cash flows in early August.

New Fund Launched In Egypt

The Associated Press

CAIRO — The Export Development Bank of Egypt on Sunday invited investors to buy units in its first mutual fund, which will have 100 million pounds ($29.5 million) in capital.

The bank said it was offering individual and institutional investors 950,000 units in the equities-based fund valued at 100 pounds each. It said it would retain the other 50,000 units.

Individual investors are entitled to a maximum of 50,000 units and institutions to 100,000 units.

The unit price will be calculated each week, and dividends will be paid twice a year.

The bank will open the fund shares for sale for two months beginning Aug. 6. If the offer is fully subscribed, the bank can close the fund within 15 days. If it is oversubscribed, investors will receive shares on a pro-rata basis.

U.K. Property Beats Equities

Reuters

LONDON — Real-estate investments in Britain outperformed the equities market in the second quarter for the first time in two years, according to a property consultant's report.

The firm of Healey & Baker said in a report released Friday that capital values for prime property rose at a rate of 3.4 percent a year in the quarter, compared with a gain of 2.8 percent in the equity market.

The report said an institutional investor with a high-quality property portfolio would have had an annualized return of more than 10 percent for the quarter, beating 7 percent for a comparable equities portfolio but well behind returns of more than 20 percent for government securities, which saw a strong rally during the period.

Australian State Lashes RTZ for Policy Shift

Bloomberg Business News

BRISBANE, Australia — Rob Borbidge, prime minister of the state of Queensland, said Sunday that RTZ-CRA Ltd. had "double-crossed" his government on the development of its 1.1 billion dollar ($870 million) Century Zinc mine.

RTZ-CRA last week withdrew requests to Australia's federal government and the Queensland state government for legislation that would have suspended aboriginal land claims until after the Century Zinc mine was exhausted.

"They double-crossed us," Mr. Borbidge said in a televised interview.

"We have the bill ready to introduce into the Parliament which included a massive infrastructure compensation package for the aboriginal communities," he said, "and at the eleventh hour the company blinks, turns, and runs the other way."

RTZ-CRA has agreed to continue negotiations with the aboriginal communities around the site of the mine in northern Australia under the terms of Australia's Native Title Act.

The company's retreat followed a call on the company from the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission to drop its support for the legislation.

The commission is a government-funded organization overseeing aboriginal affairs.

Ian Head, spokesman for CRA Ltd., the Australian arm of RTZ-CRA, said, "I think the Queensland government will continue to support the project."

He declined to comment on Mr. Borbidge's criticism of the mining company's actions.

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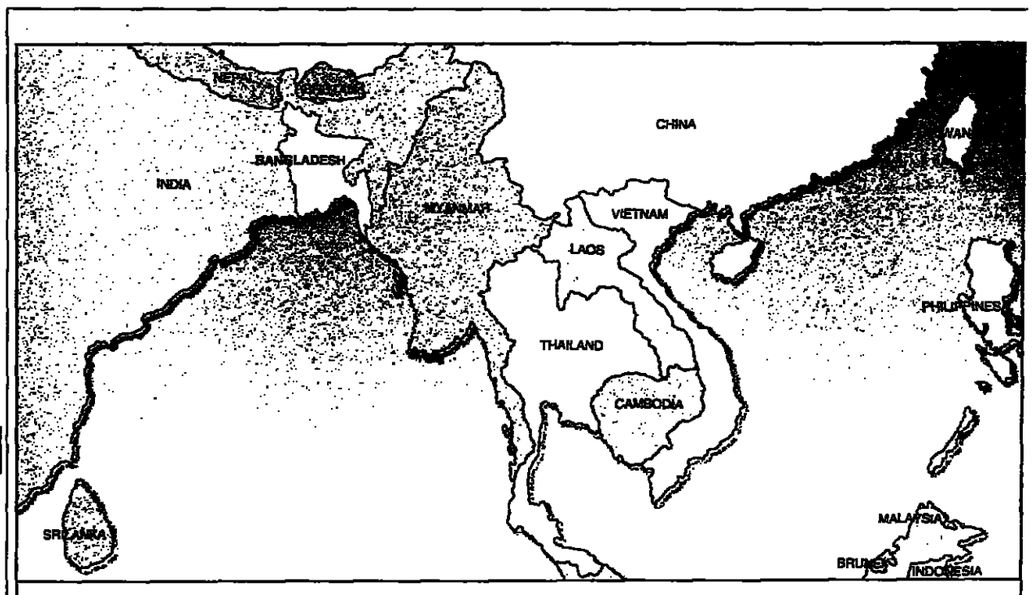
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BANGLADESH MEANS BUSINESS

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Tietmeyer, Talking Up the Dollar, Says German Rates Should Not Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — In an apparent attempt to bolster the fragile dollar, Hans Tietmeyer said Sunday that he saw no reason the currency should not regain its strength of recent months or move even higher.

The president of the Bundesbank also said he saw no reason to raise German interest rates.

He told the German business daily Handelsblatt that the dollar's slide last week to below 1.50 Deutsche marks was "not quite understandable."

The newspaper released a summary Sunday of the interview with Mr. Tietmeyer that will appear in Monday's editions.

The dollar slid 2.5 percent against the mark last week to finish at 1.4871 DM. It dropped 2.8 percent against the yen, to 107.905 yen.

U.S. markets were turbulent last week as investors worried about the possibility of inflation and rising interest rates and the failure of some companies to meet earnings expectations.

Handelsblatt said Mr. Tietmeyer declined to comment on the prospects for a rise in U.S. interest rates, but he said he thought the U.S. Federal Reserve Board was still interested in maintaining a strong dollar. He also said the Bundesbank would continue to check regularly on whether monetary conditions allowed it to lower interest rates "a little."

Mr. Tietmeyer said that for the Bundesbank there was "no reason whatsoever for an interest-rate rise in the foreseeable future."

His remarks were expected to reinforce hopes that the Bundesbank's policy-making council will cut its main money-market rate, the securities-repurchase rate, on Thursday when it holds its last meeting before a four-week summer recess.

That interest rate has been fixed at 3.30 percent since early February despite half-point cuts in April in the Bundesbank's two official interest rates, the discount and Lombard rates, to 2.50 and 4.50 percent.

Mr. Tietmeyer also said the slowdown in growth of the Bundesbank's main monetary-policy indicator, the M3 money supply, to 9.6 percent in June from 10.5 percent in May was a step in the right direction, although M-3 growth remains well above the central bank's target range of 4 percent to 7 percent.

Hans-Jürgen Köbnick, a member of the Bundesbank council, said Friday that the slowdown in money-supply growth provided a "favorable" backdrop for the central bank's meeting this week.

He said that while there was no reason to give up hopes of reduced rates, the Bundesbank must be very careful in choosing whether to cut.

Separately, Mr. Tietmeyer warned that the improvement in Germany's economic outlook must not lead to a relaxation of efforts to make the country more attractive to investors.

Referring to the debate about the government's austerity package, which was rejected on Friday by the upper house of Parliament, Mr. Tietmeyer said sustained cost savings were imperative to help cut taxes and strengthen investor confidence in Germany.

He also said he was "exceptionally surprised" at a report released last week by the Ifo economic research institute that said wages and taxes were not unduly high in Germany and that high productivity justified high wages.

Mr. Tietmeyer said Ifo's action in justifying high labor costs through productivity ignored the unemployment problem.

"The productivity link is problematic, since labor has been substituted by capital," the central bank chief said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending July 19. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Australian Dollar				
240 Ford Credit Aus	8⅞	08/22/00	97.2078	8.6200
Austrian Schilling				
232 Austria	7⅛	10/18/04	107.2500	7.1100
Belgian Franc				
137 Belgium Tbills	zero	10/31/96	98.4614	5.5400
168 Belgium	7	04/29/99	105.9500	6.6100
British Pound				
167 Halifax BS	8¾	07/10/06	100.8750	8.6700
Danish Krone				
9 Denmark	8	03/15/06	104.6600	7.6400
21 Denmark	6	12/10/99	101.5000	5.9100
25 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.3000	8.3100
30 Denmark	8	05/15/03	106.7000	7.5000
33 Denmark	8	11/15/01	106.9900	7.4800
38 Denmark	7	12/15/04	99.9500	7.0000
41 Denmark	9	11/15/00	111	8.1100
77 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.6600	6.7500
85 Denmark	7	11/10/24	87.5000	8.0000
86 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.7500	6.8100
121 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	80.8000	7.4300
135 Denmark	9	11/15/96	101.4500	8.8700
221 Denmark	6¼	02/10/97	101.0900	6.1800
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	114.6200	7.6300
2 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	98.8129	6.3300
3 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	99.8000	5.1400
5 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	99.8367	5.2600
6 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	103.3075	6.6500
7 Germany	8	01/21/02	110.8467	7.2200
10 Germany	6	02/16/06	97.0400	6.1800
11 Germany	6½	10/14/05	100.6600	6.4600
12 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	112.4100	7.4500
13 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	106.5767	6.9200
14 Germany	6	01/05/06	97.0625	6.1800
16 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	107.4600	6.9800
17 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	102.3000	5.6200
18 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	104.5000	6.5800
19 Germany	8	07/22/02	110.9525	7.2100
20 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.8125	5.9000
23 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	106.1167	6.7100
24 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	89.3971	6.9900
26 Germany	8½	02/20/01	112.45	7.5600
31 Germany	5¾	05/15/00	102.9100	5.7100
34 Germany	6	06/20/16	89.6600	6.6900
36 Treuhand	7¾	12/02/02	107.4700	6.8600
37 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	102.4800	6.3400
39 Treuhand	6¾	07/09/03	103.0100	6.4300
40 Germany	6½	07/15/03	102.3375	6.3500
42 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	112.1200	7.3600
44 Germany	8	09/22/97	104.9000	7.6300
45 Germany	6	09/15/03	99.9475	6.0000
46 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	109.5438	7.0700
47 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	103.0400	6.5500
48 Germany	7	01/13/00	106.6900	6.5600
49 Germany	9	10/20/00	113.9500	7.9000
50 Germany	7½	11/11/04	107.4450	6.9800
51 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	104.5700	7.8900
52 Germany	6½	03/15/00	105.0800	6.1900
53 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	100.2440	6.2300
54 Germany	8	03/20/97	102.9600	7.7700
55 Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	104.2000	6.1200
56 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	106.8600	6.5500
57 Germany	7	12/22/97	104.3700	6.7100
58 Germany	9	01/22/01	114.3175	7.8700
59 Germany	8¼	07/20/00	112.8000	7.7600
60 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.3533	5.5600
62 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	104.2900	6.9500
63 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.2150	5.8100
65 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.5700	5.9100
67 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	106.1200	6.3600
69 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	113.7200	7.8000
70 Germany	6⅝	01/20/98	104.0000	6.3700
73 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	104.3700	5.8700
74 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	106.2400	6.7100
76 Treuhand	6⅝	07/01/99	104.7600	6.0900
82 Germany	8⅛	01/20/97	102.4100	8.1800
89 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	101.6450	4.9200
93 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.1200	5.1400
97 Germany	7½	10/20/97	104.5800	7.1700
99 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	104.5400	5.9800
101 Germany	6⅜	08/14/98	104.4400	6.1000
111 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	102.3900	5.1300
112 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	103.9800	6.4900
113 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	105.7300	6.5000
119 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	101.5900	4.9200
128 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	112.6000	7.7700
129 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	99.3050	6.0400
131 Germany	6¼	07/15/04	103.0350	6.5500
132 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	103.2500	5.5700
140 Treuhand	5⅛	09/24/98	103.0000	5.4600
142 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	102.2600	5.6200
144 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	107.1475	6.7700
152 Dsl Fin	6⅛	10/24/03	99.2000	6.1700
153 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	105.8600	6.4900
154 Spain	7¼	03/04/03	105.8200	6.8500
158 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	103.1900	5.5700
164 Germany	3.915	09/30/04	99.0300	3.9533
174 KFW Intl Fin	5¼	07/18/00	100.5000	5.2200
178 Germany	6⅛	01/20/98	103.5900	6.1500
182 Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	102.5475	5.2400
183 Credit National	zero	07/16/01	99.8200	--
186 Germany	6⅛	08/20/97	102.9150	6.1900
190 Germany	8½	08/21/00	112.0550	7.5900
207 Germany	7⅛	12/20/99	106.7875	6.6700
208 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.5300	6.0400
213 Barclays Bank	3.575	07/16/06	99.8683	3.5800
215 Siemens Capital	1	07/17/01	86.5625	1.1600
217 Germany	6⅛	03/20/98	103.4600	5.9200
218 Deut Bbahn	6½	10/28/03	99.7000	6.1400
223 World Bank	7⅛	04/12/05	104.4700	6.8200
224 Germany	6⅜	05/20/97	102.3600	6.2300
226 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	107.3400	6.7500
229 Germany	6¾	09/22/97	103.5000	6.5200
245 Sweden	5⅜	07/02/01	98.8000	5.4400
246 Austria	7¼	05/03/07	104.9000	6.9100
250 Beta Fin	zero	10/15/96	98.6220	5.8600
Dutch Guilder				
4 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.0800	6.0000
27 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	97.5500	6.1500
71 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	97.7700	5.8800
80 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	114.3500	7.8700
81 Netherlands	7	05/15/99	106.2500	6.5900
87 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.4500	6.2200
90 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	112.6000	7.5500
91 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	107.6000	6.9700
92 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	105.8500	6.6100
94 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	106.6500	6.8000
95 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	112.5500	7.3300
98 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	102.8000	6.5700
102 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	114.9500	7.3900
105 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	106.3900	7.0500
107 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	103.0500	6.3100
115 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	114.40	7.6500
118 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	110.40	7.4700
120 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	113.40	7.9400
123 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	109.6000	7.0700
141 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/02	112.20	7.3500
145 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	104.6000	6.6900
171 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	108.7500	7.1300
179 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	113.40	7.2800
181 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	107.4100	6.9800
185 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	108.0500	6.9400
192 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.0500	6.6000
211 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	113¼	7.2800
244 Netherlands	6¾	02/15/99	105.3700	6.4100
ECU				
61 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	99.2350	5.0400
68 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	99.8500	6.0100
103 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	103.7500	7.2300
106 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	111¼	8.1700
114 Italy	4.414	07/31/98	100.1900	4.4100
125 France OAT	6	04/25/04	96.5000	6.2200
155 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.6800	6.9900
162 UK Tbills	zero	10/10/96	99.0115	4.3600
163 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	102.0183	6.6200
173 Italy	9⅛	03/07/11	114⅛	8.0500
175 France BTAN	7½	03/16/97	101.8500	7.3600
200 Italy Cte	6¼	07/16/01	100.2100	6.2400
205 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.3200	5.2300
222 UK T-note	8	07/27/98	104.4000	7.6600
230 France OAT	10	02/26/01	115.1517	8.6800
235 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	111.6200	8.5100
243 France OAT	7	04/25/06	105.0000	6.6700
247 Italy	4.156	10/30/05	98.2900	4.2300
French Franc				
117 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/01	100.9300	5.7000
122 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	107.7800	6.9600
133 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	105.9600	6.8400
136 France B.T.A.N.	5¾	03/12/98	102.0800	5.6300
143 France B.T.A.N.	4½	10/12/98	99.1944	4.5400
172 France BTAN	5¾	11/12/98	102.1000	5.6300
Japanese Yen				
197 World Bank	4½	06/20/00	108.3750	4.1500
227 FEK	5.90	02/23/98	106.2090	5.5600
Portuguese Escudo				
124 Portugal		02/01/98	100.4000	-
Spanish Peseta				
146 Spain	10.15	01/31/06	108.0450	9.3900
147 Spain	12¼	03/25/00	113.5250	10.7900
151 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	107.5880	9.3900
170 Spain	7.40	07/30/99	99.4090	7.4400
214 Spain	8.40	04/30/01	101.2660	8.2900
219 Spain	11.30	01/15/02	112.8040	10.0200
233 Fdo Titulizacion		01/04/02	97.7400	-
241 Spain	10	02/28/05	107.1250	9.3300
Swedish Krona				
104 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	109.5272	9.3600
134 Sweden	11	01/21/99	109.7426	10.0200
139 Sweden	6	02/09/05	86.2827	6.9500
156 Sweden	13	06/15/01	121.2966	10.7200
159 Sweden	10¼	05/05/03	111.3900	9.2000
U.S. Dollar				
8 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	65.5928	6.8600
15 Argentina FRN	6 5/16	03/29/05	76.5000	8.2500
22 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	81.3800	7.9900
28 Venezuela	6⅝	12/18/07	71.8100	9.2300
29 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	53.2500	9.8600
32 Brazil par ZI	5	04/15/24	55.2241	9.0500
35 Brazil S.L.	6 13/16	04/15/12	68.1200	9.6300
43 Brazil 930.0	6 11/16	01/01/01	94.9400	7.0439
64 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	61.1200	11.0400
66 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	46.4430	6.4600
72 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	64.1900	9.7400
75 Brazil S.ZI	6½	04/15/24	70.8800	9.1700
78 IFC	6⅞	07/16/01	100.2500	6.8600
79 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	89.5000	7.6800
83 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	64.1900	9.7400
84 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	90.3750	12.7200
88 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	35.5000	9.1500
96 National Power	7⅛	07/11/01	100.1250	7.1200
100 Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	94.3750	4.7700
108 Poland	3¾	10/27/14	76.5000	4.9000
109 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/11	47.2208	13.2400
110 Brazil S.L.	6 9/16	04/15/09	74.5000	8.8100
116 Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	60.2950	7.4600
126 Poland	6⅞	10/27/24	94.1200	6.8400
127 Sweden	4½	03/24/99	95.0000	4.7400
130 Canada	6½	05/30/01	99.0000	6.5700
138 Argentina	5½	04/01/01	115	4.7826
148 Morgan Gty	6⅝	07/16/99	100.3750	6.6000
149 Ecuador	6 5/16	02/28/25	55.7496	10.8700
150 Venezuela par B	6¾	03/31/20	61.1200	11.0400
157 Foreningsbken	5.789	07/02/98	99.8171	5.8000
160 Italy B	zero	01/10/01	73.7500	7.0200
161 Argentina	6 5/16	03/29/05	75.8452	8.3200
165 Canada	6¼	07/21/05	94.8750	6.7200
166 Italy	5.508	06/28/01	99.9300	5.5117
169 Venezuela S.A	6⅛	03/18/07	73.3100	8.7000
176 Pilitel Intl Hdgs	zero	07/17/06	98.7500	–
177 Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	90.8750	6.4600
180 Poland par	2¾	10/27/24	50.7595	5.4200
184 Bulgaria	2	07/28/12	32.7511	6.1100
187 Mexico D	6.453	12/28/19	78.0000	8.2700
188 Canada	6½	05/30/00	99.7500	6.5200
189 Argentina L	6⅞	03/31/23	67.5000	9.5400
191 Britain	7¼	12/09/02	102.1250	7.1000
193 CBA	7⅛	07/10/06	98.5000	7.2300
194 World Bank	6¾	05/24/01	99.5000	6.4100
195 BBV Invts	3½	07/12/06	103.6250	3.3800
196 World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	102.1250	7.4700
198 Venezuela	6½	03/31/07	73.3100	8.8700
199 Credlop O'seas	5.60	06/04/01	99.9100	5.6100
201 World Bank	6⅝	07/21/05	95.6250	6.6700
202 Swiss Bank	6½	07/16/99	100.2500	6.4800
203 BadWuert L Fin	7	07/03/01	100.7500	6.9500
204 Brazil	6	09/15/13	61.7044	9.7200
206 Mexico	zero	11/27/96	116.4681	–
209 Sk Enskilda Bk	6.57	12/31/99	90.0000	7.3000
210 Bulgaria	6¼	07/28/24	51.1200	12.2300
212 Ford Motor	6⅜	06/05/01	98.7500	6.9600
216 Britain	5⅜	09/30/96	99.9500	5.3800
220 Sweden	5⅜	02/08/01	99.9700	5.3800
225 Abbey Natl TS	6⅛	05/23/01	98.5000	6.7300
228 Venezuela	6⅛	03/31/20	67.7500	9.4100
231 Credit National	7	11/14/05	94.0000	7.4500
234 Argentaria	6⅛	02/14/06	91.2500	6.9900
236 Merck &	6⅜	09/19/05	97.0000	6.9600
237 Mexico A	6.398	12/31/19	78.0000	8.2000
238 Mexico B	6.391	12/31/19	78.0000	8.1900
239 Finland	5⅜	05/06/99	99.9500	5.3800
242 Venezuela	6 7/16	12/18/08	68.0625	9.4600
248 Ontario	6	02/21/06	91.0000	6.5900
249 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	81.0000	8.9500

Hopes for Rally Hinge on Orders Data

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The bond market may be headed for its third week of gains if new data back up Alan Greenspan's assertion that economic growth will slow in the second half.

The principal economic report this week is the government's monthly reading on durable-goods orders, to be issued Thursday. If it supports the slower-growth forecast that the Federal Reserve chairman gave the Senate Banking Committee on Thursday, traders said, the markets will further reduce their fears of a rate increase next month.

Since Mr. Greenspan's testimony, many traders and investors have played down forecasts as to how soon and by how much the Fed will need to raise interest rates to cool the economy and quell inflation.

"It's much more contingent now in the eyes of the market, precisely because Greenspan said he expects this slowing in the second half," said Jan Faller of PanAgora Asset Management.

Diminishing fears of a sharp rise — or of any rise at all — in rates bolstered the bond market after Mr. Greenspan's testimony.

But a large number of traders were not convinced that Mr. Greenspan meant to ease speculation over a rate increase. This raises the possibility that if the durable-goods report does not signal slower growth, the bond market will factor the risk of a rate increase in the near term back into prices.

Mr. Greenspan talked about inflation having been quiescent, but he also cited "early indications that this episode of favorable inflation developments, especially with regard to labor markets, may be drawing to a close."

He stuck with his forecast for slower second-half growth but warned that the Fed needed to see signs of that slowdown soon.

The chairman's oblique comments often leave traders confused, but the disparity between the drop in bond

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

prices and so many analysts' interpretation of Mr. Greenspan testimony was particularly pronounced.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond's yield dropped six basis points, or 0.06 percentage points, over the week, ending at 6.97 percent. The yield on two-year notes, which are more sensitive than bonds to expectations of rate changes, fell seven basis points, to 6.20 percent. The bulk of the declines came after Mr. Greenspan's testimony.

Mr. Greenspan will use the same text when he testifies before members of the House Banking Committee on Tuesday. But Paul Kasriel of Northern Trust Co., one of the analysts who read the chairman's comments as setting the stage for higher rates, speculated that he might use the question-and-answer session at that hearing to make his point more clearly.

"This has happened in the past," Mr. Kasriel said, adding that he considered the bond market vulnerable at current levels, given his forecast of a rate increase of 25 basis points by the end of the Aug. 20 meeting of the Fed's policy-making Open Markets Committee.

"I think there are people who bought stuff at lower yield levels who will be looking to cut their losses now with this rally," he said.

The House testimony will come just before the Treasury begins taking bids on $18.75 billion of two-year notes and $12.5 billion of five-year notes.

Kirk Hartman, chief investment officer for the West Coast operations of Bank of America, said he thought the Treasury market was past the worst of this year's price action.

"We're seeing pretty good growth, and inflation is in check," he said. "As long as inflation is in check, I don't see that rates should go up."

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AP)

■ Checkers Misses Debt Payment

Checkers Drive-In Restaurants Inc. said it had missed a principal payment on its debt and that it and its bank syndicate were making efforts to sell the debt to a capital-management firm, Bloomberg Business News reported from Clearwater, Florida.

The fast-food chain said over the weekend that the prospective purchaser of the debt, whom it would not identify, had agreed to postpone the principal payment that was due last Monday. If the debt is not purchased by July 31, however, Checkers will be in default.

Checkers said it intended to renegotiate the loan agreement to set a payment schedule it can meet.

The missed debt payment was the latest in a series of problems for the company, whose chairman, along with three directors, resigned in April after five quarters of losses.

"The necessity of making large principal and interest payments has hampered the company's ability to respond to the recent marketing blitz in the fast-food industry," Checkers said, "and this has adversely affected sales."

Company officials could not be reached for comment.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
BA Master Credit Card Trust	$427.5	2003	0.13	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Average life 5 years. Fees 0.275%. Also $32.5 million, paying 0.29 over Libor. (Lehman Brothers Intl.)
Girocredit Bank	$100	2006	⅛	99.902	—	Interest will be ⅛ over 3-month Libor until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 1⅛ over. Fees 0.40%. Denominations $100,000. (Morgan Stanley Intl.)
Korea Exchange Bank	$200	1997	0.225	100.005	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.05%. Denominations $10,000. (Chase Investment Bk.)
Compagnie Financière du CIC	DM300	2002	⅛	99.92	—	Over 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 2001. Fees 0.20%. (Morgan Stanley Intl.)
Autofunding Number 2	£127	2001	0.15	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Average life 4.44 years. Fees 0.25%. Denominations £100,000. (UBS.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Britain	$2,000	2001	6¾	99.637	100.27	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Goldman Sachs Intl.)
Cemex	$300	2000	10¾	99.852	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Goldman Sachs Intl.)
Cemex	$300	2006	12¾	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Goldman Sachs Intl.)
DSL Bank	$300	1998	6⅝	100.99	100.15	Reoffered at 99.92. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nomura Intl.)
Rabobank Nederland	$200	1999	6½	101 1/16	100.22	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Nikko Europe.)
SCICI	$150	2001	8	99.544	100.00	Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Morgan Stanley Intl.)
Unibanco	$100	1999	9⅛	99.732	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. (Citibank Intl.)
Wachovia Bank of North Carolina	$100	1998	6⅜	100.874	100.10	Reoffered at 99.774. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Merrill Lynch Intl.)
World Bank	$100	1997	5⅝	100.56	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.10%. (Nomura Intl.)
Baden-Wuerttemberg	DM500	2006	6½	101.52	—	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Baden-Wuerttemberg Bank.)
Dapo Int'l Finance	DM200	2001	5¾	101.67	99.65	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (WestLB.)
Dresdner Finance	DM150	2001	5¼	101.52	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Dresdner Bank.)
Metro Finance	DM300	1998	4½	101 3/16	—	Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable. Fees 1.80%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Hyder	£125	2016	9½	101.265	—	Reoffered at 99.39. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (NatWest Capital Markets.)
Achmea Hypotheekbank	DF300	2006	6¾	100.95	100.15	Reoffered at 99⅛. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
Bayerische Vereinsbank	DF250	2001	5¾	101.53	100.55	Reoffered at 99.905. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Rabobank Nederland.)
OKB	ECU250	2001	5¾	100.805	99.65	Reoffered at 99.18. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
Nordic Investment Bank	HK$1,000	2000	7.425	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Citicorp Intl.)
ABN-AMRO Bank	Y10,000	1998	4½	106.05	—	Redemption will be in dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. (ABN-AMRO Holdings.)
American Honda Finance	Y10,000	2001	2¾	100¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Intl.)
Federal Home Loan *Mortgage Corp.*	Y20,000	1999	6.70	98.5175	—	Redemption will be in Australian dollars. Noncallable. Fees 0.1875%. Denominations 500 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Inter-American Development Bank	Y10,000	2011	3.48	100.00	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.40%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Intl.)
Int'l Finance Corp.	Y20,000	1998	5.20	100.00	—	Semiannually. Redemption will be in dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1½%. Denominations 500 million yen. (Nikko Europe.)
Japanese Estate Management Investment	Y12,000	2002	zero	83.47	—	Yield 3.34%. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 600 million yen. (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi Intl.)
Sumitomo Realty & Development	Y20,000	2001	3	101.725	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. Also 10 billion yen, paying 2.95% and offered at 101⅞. (Daiwa Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Bangkok Bank Public Co.	$350	2006	open	100.00	—	Coupon indicated at 1 to 1½%. Mandatory redemption in 2001 to yield 0.80 to 1.05 below Treasuries, unless the stock price rises more than 61%. Convertible at an expected 20 to 24% premium. Fees not disclosed. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Komatsu Seiren	$100	2000	3⅛	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with two warrants, exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2⅛%. Terms to be set July 22. (Yamaichi Intl.)
Sanshin Electronics	$130	2000	3	100.00	—	Noncallable. Each $10,000 note with 2 warrants, exercisable into company's shares at 1,733 yen per share and at 111.20 yen per dollar. Fees 2⅛%. (Daiwa Europe.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, July 22-26

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Jakarta:** Association of Southeast Asian Nations meeting, through July 29. **Osaka, Japan:** India Garments and Fashion Accessories Fair, Tuesday through Thursday.	**Frankfurt:** June M-3 money-supply report. **Wiesbaden:** German June import and export prices. **Rome:** Midyear supplementary budget to be debated in Chamber of Deputies.	**Vancouver:** U.S.-Japanese talks on opening Japan's accident-insurance market, Wednesday and Thursday. **Earnings expected:** Kimberly-Clark Corp., LTV Corp., United Technologies Corp., USX-U.S. Steel Group, USX-Marathon Group, USX-Delhi Group, W.R. Grace & Co.
Monday July 22	**Tokyo:** Mazda Motor's January-June production and sales figures; Economic Planning Agency's quarterly business and consumer sentiment surveys. **Earnings expected:** WMC Ltd., Central Norseman Gold Corp.	**Oslo:** Norsk Hydro A/S first-half earnings. **Vienna:** June consumer price report expected.	**Buenos Aires:** Oil and natural-gas production for May; industrial output estimate for June. **Washington:** Budget data for June; crop-condition reports. **Earnings expected:** Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., Exxon Corp., Microsoft Corp., U S Healthcare Inc.
Tuesday July 23	**Manila:** Bank of the Philippine Islands stockholders' meeting to vote on acquisition of City Trust Banking Corp. **Taipei:** June unemployment figures. **Tokyo:** Bank of Japan releases quarterly economic outlook.	**Madrid:** Bank of Spain auctions securities repurchase certificates, which set the benchmark interest rate, currently 7.25 percent. **Paris:** May industrial production. **Zurich:** Swiss National bank's supply announcement for fifth government bond auction this year.	**Mexico City:** Foreign-reserve levels and results of weekly government securities auction; short-term bill rate expected to fall from 32.94 percent. **New York:** Johnson Redbook and Mitsubishi Bank-Schroder Wertheim release separate data on retail sales.
Wednesday July 24	**Sydney:** Consumer price index for second quarter; Westpac Melbourne Institute leading index for May. **Tokyo:** June supermarket sales, June crude-oil imports. **Wellington:** June trade balance.	**Brussels:** European Commission likely to approve $990 million in aid for Air France. **Paris:** June household consumption figures.	**Washington:** Energy Department reports on petroleum stocks, production, imports and refinery utilization. **Earnings expected:** Anheuser-Busch Cos., Colgate-Palmolive Co., Du Pont Co., ITT Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co., Southern Co.
Thursday July 25	**Sydney:** Average weekly wage figures for the quarter ended in May. **Taipei:** June money-supply growth, foreign-exchange reserves at the end of June.	**Frankfurt:** Bundesbank policy-making council meets. **Earnings expected:** Solvay SA. **Paris:** Final data on June retail prices. Zurich: Government bond auction results.	**Washington:** Initial state unemployment compensation claims, July farm prices, weekly money-supply data, June durable-goods orders, June home resales. **Earnings expected:** Boeing Co., Dow Chemical Co., International Business Machines Corp.
Friday July 26	**Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency's white paper on Japan's economy in 1995; consumer price index for June; sales at large retailers.	**Paris:** May trade balance.	**Ottawa:** June industrial products price index, raw materials price index and May employment, earnings and hours. **Earnings expected:** Kellogg Co., Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., U S West Media Group.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	July 19	July 12	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	5,426.82	5,510.56	—1.52
DJ Util.	211.43	217.86	—2.95
DJ Trans.	2,018.81	2,080.17	—2.95
S & P 100	616.72	622.49	—1.09
S & P 500	638.73	646.19	—1.15
S & P Ind	757.07	766.56	—1.24
NYSE Cp	342.91	346.84	—1.13
Japan			
Nikkei 225	21,476.29	21,656.45	—0.83
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,710.50	3,728.30	—0.48
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,005.00	5,041.45	—0.72
France			
CAC 40	1,992.83	2,050.55	—2.81
Germany			
DAX	2,520.19	2,544.26	—0.95
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	10,845.30	10,802.70	+0.39
World			
MSCIP	755.34	760.56	—0.69

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	July 19	July 12
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5 5/16	5¼
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.44	0.42
3-month interbank	0.72	0.49
Britain		
Bank base rate	5¾	5¾
Call money	5 9/16	5¾
3-month interbank	5¾	5 11/16
France		
Intervention rate	3.55	3.55
Call money	3¾	3⅞
3-month interbank	3 13/16	3¾
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.35	3.38
3-month interbank	3.40	3.42

Gold	July 19	July 12	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	384.50	383.60	+0.23

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	July 19	July 12	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	7.23	7.23	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.74	6.74	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	6.30	6.32	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.60	7.62	7.88	6.99
French francs	5.68	5.74	6.38	5.68
Italian lire	8.62	8.58	10.45	8.58
Danish kroner	6.27	6.30	6.51	5.95
Swedish kronor	6.81	6.84	8.55	6.77
ECUs, long term	6.92	6.97	7.50	6.86
ECUs, mdm term	5.97	5.96	6.56	5.89
Can. $	7.36	7.37	7.41	6.56
Aus. $	8.62	8.71	9.04	7.99
N.Z. $	8.83	8.83	9.37	7.04
Yen	2.47	2.62	2.74	2.28

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

July 18

Primary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nos	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos
Straights	594.6	685.8	2,103.4	1,811.6
Convert.	1.5	—	182.0	169.3
FRNs	432.5	969.7	610.5	3,235.2
ECP	11,030.5	7,718.2	10,055.6	11,131.3
Total	12,059.1	9,373.7	12,951.5	16,347.4

Secondary Market

	Cedel Bk $	Cedel Bk Nos	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos
Straights	15,013.3	18,940.0	80,184.9	25,215.5
Convert.	919.8	843.8	3,134.4	1,811.2
FRNs	10,944.6	6,938.0	49,866.8	8,982.1
ECP	11,422.2	13,173.7	19,055.5	28,112.8
Total	38,299.9	39,895.5	152,241.6	64,121.6

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

July 19

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5 7/16	5⅝	5⅞
Deutsche mark	3 5/16	3 5/16	3⅜
Pound sterling	5 9/16	5 9/16	5 11/16
French franc	3½	3 9/16	3⅝
ECU	4⅞	4⅞	4½
Yen	½	½	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

CAREERS

Weight-Watching in Court: TV Model Bases Claim on U.S. Anti-Bias Law

By Leah Beth Ward
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Holly Hallstrom, a model for 19 years on "The Price Is Right," knows that television game-show models must stay slim to stay on the air.

She also said that the 14 extra pounds (6.3 kilograms) she put on last year — causing her to carry 151 pounds — gave the show the right to keep her off the air, but only until she lost the weight.

So when she was dismissed in September, Ms. Hallstrom returned a salvo, issuing a news release accusing Bob Barker, the executive producer and host of the show, of letting her go because she was fat.

She said that he twice told her to lose weight, although he denies that. Mr. Barker sued her for libel in Los Angeles Superior Court.

Now, in a counterclaim filed this month, Ms. Hallstrom, 43, said the show and Mr. Barker had discriminated against her because she suffered from a sex-hormone imbalance that afflicted pre-menopausal women in her age group.

Restoring equilibrium requires women such as Ms. Hallstrom to take prescription estrogen and progesterone, which can cause a temporary weight problem, said Larry R. Feldman, a lawyer in Santa Monica, California, who is representing Ms. Hallstrom.

Ms. Hallstrom said, "It's hard because you begin to feel like you are in the early stages of pregnancy, and add the progesterone, which is a steroid, and you really get bloated."

The litigation is more than just another Hollywood spat. Employment lawyers say it could open the door to a class of claims from menopausal women under the Americans With Disabilities Act and similar state laws.

Businesses are being hit with claims that some lawyers say the law was never intended to cover.

"Fortunately, most courts are rejecting these claims, although many of them have brought about lengthy legal battles," said James J. McDonald Jr., a lawyer with Fisher & Phillips.

Mr. McDonald helped draft the Americans With Disabilities Act and teaches employment law at the University of California in Irvine.

Ms. Hallstrom's lawsuit argues that Mr. Barker and the show had an obligation under California's fair-employment law — which is similar to the U.S. law — to "reasonably accommodate" her as she worked on the weight and hormonal problems. Her lawyer said that paid time off while she lost the extra weight would have been acceptable.

Lawyers for Mr. Barker and "The Price Is Right" say the assertion is nonsense and that Ms. Hallstrom was a victim of cost-cutting, nothing more. Even if the hormonal imbalance caused a weight gain, said Patricia L. Glaser, the lawyer for Mr. Barker, Ms. Hallstrom could have stayed in shape.

Ms. Hallstrom says that she now has lost the extra 14 pounds.

Under fair-employment laws, an employer's preference for, say, an attractive or slender employee is not sufficient to keep an overweight employee from the workplace.

Flight attendants have won this point in battles with major airlines, which have dropped weight requirements for female attendants.

A weight problem can be a legitimate medical condition that requires accommodation by an employer, particularly if the extra pounds are caused by medication, lawyers said.

"If there are different standards for men and women, and if an employer regards something like what happens to women in this age bracket as a disability, that may be enough to stick," said Michael A. Hood, an employment-law specialist with the Los Angeles law firm of Paul, Hasting, Janofsky & Walker.

Mr. Hood, though, said the issues in Ms. Hallstrom's suit should be whether the hormonal condition was a medical impairment and, if so, whether it hindered a "major life activity," such as the ability to work. If those tests are met, Ms. Hallstrom is likely to be protected by the disability act, he said.

But if the medical condition keeps her from performing the essential function of the job, which in her case is to look good, Mr. McDonald said, the tests change.

"A model who is showing prizes on a game show is expected to look pleasing," he said, adding that menopause was a natural condition and not a medical impairment.

Mr. McDonald and Ms. Glaser worry that the case will encourage fanciful or frivolous claims.

Mr. McDonald said he had seen lawsuits from employees who say they suffer from "authority figure stress reaction." In other words, "they can't get along with their boss," he said.

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The R&D Materials Technology Centre situated at Karmøy and Sunndalsøra has 60 employees at each location. Half of them hold a university degree.

The Centre at Karmøy is located close to the largest integrated aluminium plant in Western Europe with primary metal production and 6 plants for downstream manufacturing. The Centre is engaged in casting, extrusion, rolling technology and product development for different business units within the Hydro Aluminium system in Europe and USA. English is the business language generally used in the Company.

The Centre has offices in a modern building with laboratories, test halls and comprehensive EDP facilities.

Karmøy/Haugesund is located in a pleasant part of Norway with 80000 inhabitants. The schools and leisure time facilities are excellent and varied. The community has its own airport with several daily departures to Oslo and Bergen.

Hydro Aluminium's R&D Materials Technology Centre, Karmøy, has an opening for highly qualified senior engineers. We are seeking persons interested in working in an international environment. The positions require initiation and management of projects towards Hydro Aluminium's business units both domestically and abroad. Ability to work in a team and on your own, as well as communication skills are essential. Proficiency in the English language is a necessity, and if possible also German or French.

TECHNICAL SERVICE
The new associate will be part of a competence group working with Technical Service in the fields of billet metallurgy and the extrusion process as well as downstream processing of extruded aluminium products.

Responsibilities:
- Problem solving
- Training
- Customer support
- Evaluation of production conditions

Qualifications:
- M.Sc. or B.Sc. in mechanics or metallurgy
- Minimum 1-2 years of relevant experience with regard to technical or quality issues within the field of aluminium extrusion combined with a vested interest in manufacturing
- Flexibility and willingness to travel

MATHEMATICAL MODELLING
The new associate will be part of a competence group working with numerical simulations within the fields of metallurgy, thermo mechanics, material flow and strength analysis.

Responsibilities:
- Simulation of metallurgy, material flow, heat transfer and critical material stress related to plastic forming of aluminium
- Integration of microstructural development into thermo-mechanical calculations
- Non-linear analyses regarding both geometry and material
- Specification and further development of programmes
- Stay in front of technological development through participation in international seminars and through extensive contact with Norwegian and foreign scientific communities

Qualifications:
- Ph.D. or M.Sc. in metallurgy, mechanics or physics, with experience and interest in numerical simulations and laboratory verifications

WE OFFER:
- Challenging tasks in a young and professional R&D environment
- A modern and well equipped laboratory
- Excellent possibilities for professional contacts with business units both nationally and internationally
- Good opportunities for assignment in a production unit
- Pension scheme and help with accommodation

For further information please contact: Section Manager Mikael Melander, tlf. +47 52 85 41 91 or Project Manager Tony Oosterkamp, tel. +47 52 85 48 69 for the position of Senior Engineer Technical Service.

Application including a full CV should be sent no later than August 15, 1996 to

Hydro Aluminium a.s
Karmøy
P&O department
N-4265 HÅVIK

HN 11/96

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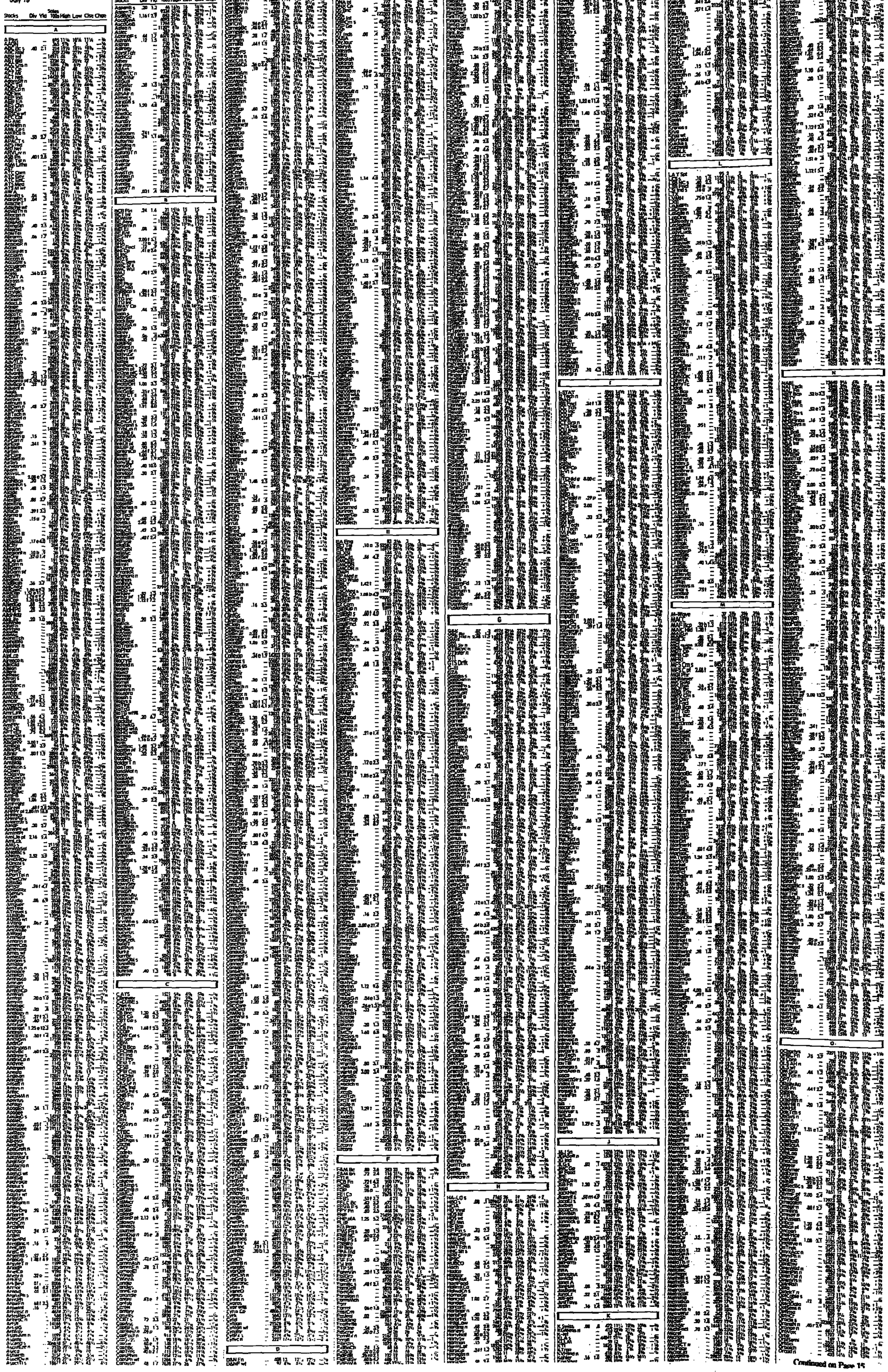
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, July 19

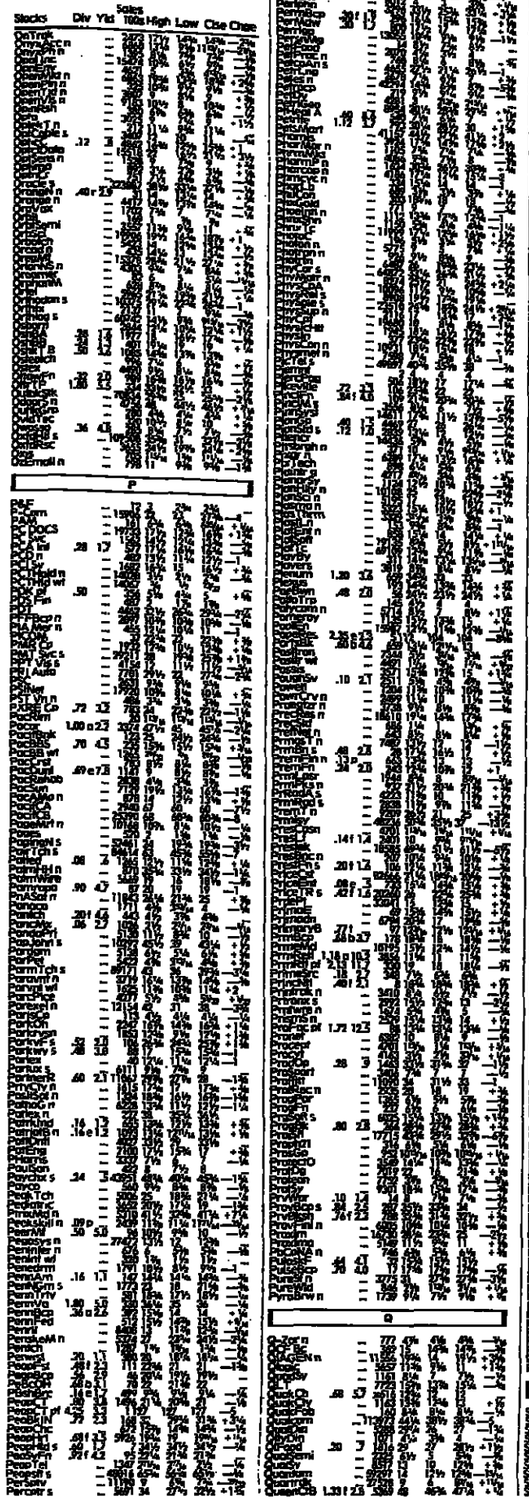


Continued on Page 15

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, July 19

(Continued)



DENNIS THE MENACE



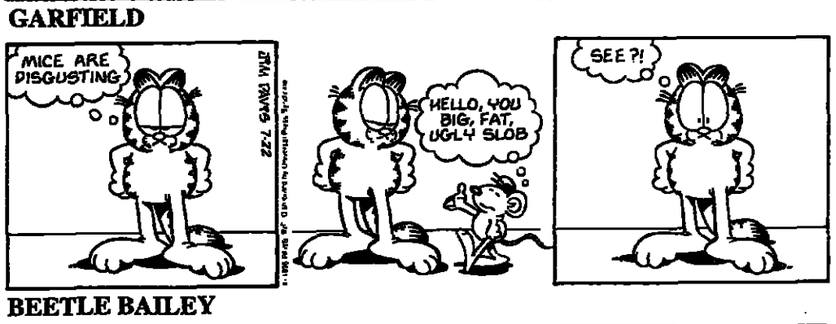
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES



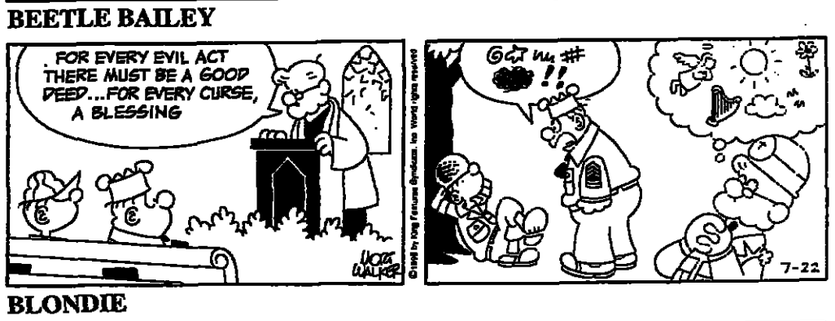
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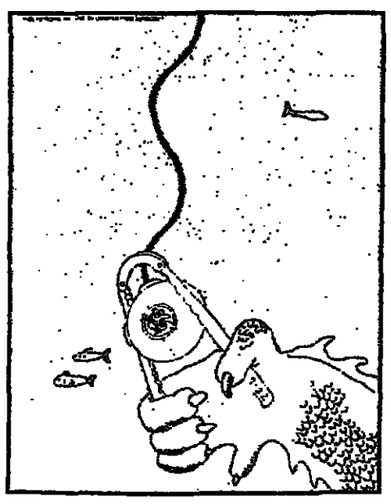
WIZARD of ID



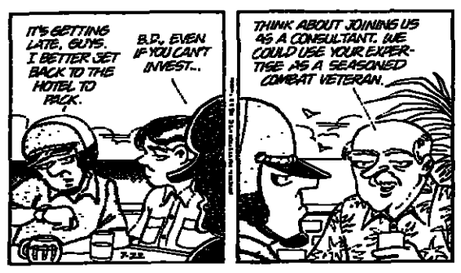
BEETLE BAILEY



THE FAR SIDE



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KRIHE

SARBS

WEGNIT

GLUFEN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: ON THE _____ _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: BANAL VELLA CATCHY SURELY
Answer: What the window treatment man turned actor loved to get – CURTAIN CALLS

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MONDAY, JULY 22, 1996

WORLD ROUNDUP



Michael Lutz/AP

Thomas Muster beat Yevgeny Kafelnikov in straight sets.

Muster Victorious

TENNIS The top seed and former world No. 1 Thomas Muster defended his Mercedes Cup tennis title in Stuttgart on Sunday, beating Yevgeny Kafelnikov, of Russia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4, in the final.

• Michael Chang did double duty Saturday to reach the final at the Legg Mason Classic tennis tournament in Washington. Chang beat Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands in a rain-delayed quarterfinal match. He later beat the unseeded Dane Kenneth Carlsen, 6-4, 6-3, to reach the final against Wayne Ferreira. *(Reuters)*

Lakers Sign Campbell

BASKETBALL Elden Campbell, a free-agent forward-center, re-signed with Los Angeles a day after the Lakers landed Shaquille O'Neal. Campbell signed a multyear contract, but terms were not announced. *(AP)*

Sharpe Headed for Jail

FOOTBALL Former NFL lineman Luis Sharpe was sentenced to a year in prison for violating probation by using cocaine and methamphetamines. An Arizona judge also ordered Sharpe to spend 35 months under house arrest when he is released from prison. Sharpe, 36, played 13 seasons for the St. Louis and Phoenix Cardinals. *(AP)*

Lehman Stays Calm and Wins British Open

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

LYTHAM ST. ANNES — For Tom Lehman, there were several heart-fluttering falters but no full fold against Nick Faldo or anyone else on Sunday in the 125th British Open. Instead of tumbling all the way back into the pack, the 37-year-old held off a charge from the rear.

Taking inspiration from his favorite scripture on a glorious Sunday afternoon of shimmering sun and wrenching pressure on the heat-baked links of Royal Lytham & St. Annes, Lehman ignored the swirling thousands of home-country fans praying for a Faldo miracle and boisterously barking their support for their man Nick all the way around.

Be bold, be strong, Joshua 1:9 advises, and Lehman had to be all of that and courageous as well on a day when his putter deserted him following his course-record 64 on Saturday. But he played sensibly almost every time he found himself in trouble, posting a round of two-over 73 that was just good enough to win the first major championship of his admirably ascending career.

Lehman's 72-hole total of 271 was four shots off the Open 72-hole record, but it provided a two-shot victory over American Mark McCumber (66-273) and South African Ernie Els (67-273), with Faldo, his playing partner, tied for fourth after 70-204. Though Lehman had started the day with a six shot lead, no man in the field got closer then two before he finally prevailed.

"Wow," Lehman said accepting the silver Claret Jug and a first prize check of £200,000 ($309,200). "It's an unbelievable experience. It wasn't that long ago I was playing mini-tour events for purses of $4,000. Here we are and it's '96 with this Claret Jug. What a difference. What a difference." The difference was Lehman's ability to keep his emotions in check and manage his game. The putting stroke that had allowed him to blow past the field on Saturday was nowhere to be seen in a round that included just one birdie and three bogeys.

Still, he took a two-shot lead onto the final tee, laughed along with everyone else when a male streaker with the words "Hi Mum" on his back preceded him to the green, then two-putted from 45 feet to claim the oldest title in major championship golf.

"He managed his game," Faldo said when it was it was over. "He had the nice cushion of six shots from his round yesterday. That was the key to his Open."

Starting the day eight shots behind, Els made the best run. He had birdies at four of the first six holes on the back nine and got to within two shots of the lead with a three-footer at the 15th hole. He could get no closer, making bogey from a fairway bunker at the 16th, and had to settle for second place after shooting 67

McCumber was nine back at the start and shot 66 for his best finish in the British Open. The closest he got to the lead was three shots, but when he bogeyed the 463-yard 15th, his chances for a first major title ended.

Lehman's march down the 18th hole to a standing ovation was a long way from the days he toiled on the mini-tours around the world. "It wasn't pretty," Lehman admitted. "It was gritty."

Pious but not preachy, Lehman had offered the same bold and strong advice to his friend, Steve Jones, when the two played together in the final group of leaders in the U.S. Open at Oakland Hills last month. Jones listened and won the Open when Lehman crushed a drive that took one too many rolls into a bunker. He made bogey, Jones made par, and Lehman, down but seemingly not devastated, said afterward, "I still believe my time will come."

On Sunday it did, though Lehman also had to endure the torture of all those roars up ahead, where Els and Americans Fred Couples, Mark Brooks and Mark McCumber up ahead also were trying to make a run and put just a tad more heat on the man from Minnesota. Els got the closest on the back nine, cutting the lead to two twice on the back nine. But when he drove his tee shot into a pot bunker at the 357-yard 16th and could only blast out sideways, his rousing run ended with a bogey when he missed a par-saving 12-foot putt by inches off the right edge.

Though Royal Lytham was vulnerable all week, its final five finishing holes — considered by most the toughest closing stretch on the Open rotation — are no place to make up shots, with or without the wind blowing in off the Irish Sea.

The top four men on the leader board, including Lehman, made only three birdies over that finishing gantlet. Lehman had two bogeys in his final five holes, but still could afford to three-putt at the last to claim victory on what he described as "the greatest day of my life.

"On 17, I didn't realize Ernie Els had bogeyed (18), but it made it easier for me," Lehman said. "It took a lot of pressure off me, and I played to miss the bunkers on 18 and make two or three putts and still be a happy man. I hung in there. It's a dream come true."



Adam Butler/Agence France-Presse

Tom Lehman hitting out of a bunker on the third hole Sunday at the British Open at Royal Latham & St. Annes.

Tiger Woods Ties Record And Turns Many Heads

Don Greenberg
Special to the Herald Tribune

LYTHAM ST. ANNES, England — Tiger Woods, a student at Stanford University, finished his record-tying run Sunday at the British Open and received more than the coveted Silver Medal awarded to the amateur with the lowest 72-hole score.

Michael Bonallack and Jack Nicklaus, two of golf's greatest former amateurs, heaped praise on the 20-year-old who tied two records and played his last three rounds under par at Royal Lytham.

Nicklaus said he continued to be impressed with his country's top young player. "Obviously, he has a marvelous future in front of him," Nicklaus said.

Bonallack, Britain's most celebrated post-war amateur, paid Woods the ultimate compliment as he watched him finish the 18th hole.

"He's as good at his age as Jack was, and look at what Jack has done in the game of golf," Bonallack said. "That's the highest praise I can give anyone, to compare him to Jack Nicklaus."

Bonallack said he saw weaknesses last year when Woods played in Britain.

"He struggled with links golf last year, especially landing his iron shots softly on the hard ground and getting the right feel for the pitch-and-run shots," Bonallack said. "This year, he has showed a much more complete gameI think we're looking at a future champion for many years to come."

Woods then hit his 5-iron approach to the 18th green. It started right and finished in the rough about 15 yards from the pin. He later said he had been distracted "by all those drunk guys to the right of the fairway. I reset but never really got comfortable."

Woods played a most delicate flop shot and was slightly unlucky when it pitched into a bank and wound up 15 feet short of the hole. His putt for par just missed, and he finished at 70, which gave him a 281 total.

Woods' 72-hole score tied the championship record set by Iain Pyman in 1993 at Royal St. George's for the lowest aggregate by an amateur. His 5-under 66 in Friday's second round was the lowest by an amateur since Frank Stranahan registered the same score at Royal Troon in 1950. But neither the Silver Medal nor Open records overly awed Woods.

"I was looking for the Claret Jug," he said. "But, on the week, I'd have to say it was a whole lot of fun. It's been important to me to see my game improve in big tournaments such as this. I'm pleased with how much better I'm hitting the ball and my decision-making. Finally, those are starting to show up in my scores."

Woods said he planned to continue as an amateur and would begin his third year at Stanford in September. Next month, he will try to win the U.S. Amateur title for the third time.

"He's going to be around a long, long time, if his body holds up," said Nicklaus. "That's always a concern with a lot of players because of how much they play and how many balls they hit. A lot of guys can't handle it. But it looks like he can."

Riis Wins: How Did He Do It? And What About Indurain?

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Victorious in the Tour de France, Bjarne Riis rode across the last finish line in Paris on Sunday with his arms upraised in a V and some big questions in his slipstream.

First, how did Riis, a 32-year-old Dane who leads the Telekom team from Germany, progress to dominating winner of the three-week Tour after he floundered in two races half that long just a month ago?

Second, what happened to Miguel Indurain, also 32, a Spaniard who rides for Banesto and who won the five previous Tours but slid to 11th this year, 14 minutes 14 seconds behind Riis?

Last in, first out: Indurain appeared to have been the victim of many factors, including age, weather, a weak team and, most startlingly, a lack of peak condition.

"Last year he looked ripped, like lean," said Frankie Andreu, an American with the Motorola team who has ridden and finished the last five Tours. "You looked at him and 'Holy cow, man, he can rip the cranks off the bike.' This year you didn't see that kind of definition."

The Tour de France / **SAMUEL ABT**

The first 10 days after the start in 's-Hertogenbosch, the Netherlands, were marked by incessant cold rain and even snow in the Alps. Indurain prefers heavy heat, which he found too late, and was unable to shed a bit of extra weight he brought to the Tour.

While it was no more than a kilogram and a half (about three pounds), which he expected to lose quickly in the usual Tour heat, even that little makes a major difference in the mountains to a rider of Indurain's size: 1.88 meters (6 feet 2 inches) and 80 kilograms (176 pounds).

The weight and the bad weather, combined with a team lacking the usual locomotives to help Indurain over the first climbs in the mountains, reduced his chances of a record sixth victory.

So did the odds. Four men — Jacques Anquetil, Eddy Merckx, Bernard Hinault and Indurain — have each won the Tour five times, and only Indurain has won the race five times consecutively. None of them has won the world's greatest bicycle race at the age of 32 or older.

Then how did Riis emerge at that age to beam as a French military band launched into "There Is a Lovely Country," his national anthem, to salute the winner? Apparently, the Dane is a late bloomer. Fifth in the 1993 Tour and third last year, he did not assume the many responsibilities of a team leader until this year.

Before that he was a support rider and a lieutenant in France and Italy.

When he joined Telekom this season, he announced that his only goal was to win the Tour. He startedslowly and was still unimpressive last month.

"In the Dauphiné and Tour of Switzerland," where he was left far behind in June, "I was sick," Riis has explained. "Not until the championship of Denmark did I find my best form."

He won that race and for the first nine days of the Tour wore the red jersey with white cross of the Danish champion. Then he donned the luminous yellow jersey of the overall leader of the Tour, never to lose it during the rest of the 3,900-kilometer (2,423-mile) journey.

In the sprint finish on a hot, sunny and festive day on the Champs-Elysées, Fabio Baldato, an Italian with MG, was first across the line among the 129 riders remaining of the 198 who started. Second was Frédéric Moncassin, a Frenchman with Gan who won two previous sprint stages, and third was Jeroen Blijlevens, a Dutchman with TVM.

Tens of thousands of Danes, all of them exuberant and some possibly sober, traveled to Paris in buses plastered with Riis banners to help celebrate the first victory by a Dane since the Tour began in 1903. It has been interrupted only by both world wars.

Riis finished 1:41 ahead of his 22-year-old teammate, Jan Ullrich, a German. Ullrich trailed by 3:59 until he easily won a long time trial Saturday, finishing 56 seconds ahead of Indurain in second place and 2:18 ahead of Riis in fourth.

Third overall was Richard Virenque, a Festina rider, who became the first Frenchman since 1989 to stand on the final one-two-three podium. Another Frenchman, the much and justly maligned Luc Leblanc, who rides for Polti, finished sixth, giving citizens of the host country a day to crow about. They will, they will.

For his overall victory, Riis collected 2.2 million French francs ($434,353) from a total prize pool of more than 12 million francs.

The winner of the climbing competition, who wears a white jersey with red polka dots, was Virenque, who got 150,000 francs for that and 600,000 francs for finishing third. Erik Zabel, another German with Telekom, wore the green jersey of the points champion, worth 150,000 francs.

Ullrich received 1.1 million francs for finishing second and 100,000 as the best rider under the age of 25.

Added to the money each received on a daily basis for wearing the various jerseys and winning five stages, it amounted to quite a haul for Telekom.

Last year the German team was admitted to the Tour at the last moment and had to share a berth with ZG Mobili from Italy. Then, over the winter, Riis was signed on as leader and the blitzkrieg began.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	58	37	.611	—
Baltimore	49	46	.516	9
Boston	44	51	.463	14
Toronto	43	54	.443	16
Detroit	30	68	.306	29½
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Cleveland	58	39	.598	—
Chicago	54	43	.557	4
Milwaukee	48	48	.500	9½
Minnesota	45	51	.469	12½
Kansas City	44	54	.449	14½
WEST DIVISION				
Texas	56	41	.577	—
Seattle	51	44	.537	4
Oakland	49	49	.500	7½
California	47	51	.480	9½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	60	36	.625	—
Montreal	52	44	.542	8
Florida	47	50	.485	13½
New York	47	50	.485	13½
Philadelphia	40	56	.417	20
CENTRAL DIVISION				
St. Louis	53	44	.546	—
Houston	51	48	.515	3
Cincinnati	44	48	.478	6½
Chicago	45	51	.469	7½
Pittsburgh	42	54	.438	10½
WEST DIVISION				
San Diego	52	47	.525	—
Colorado	50	46	.521	½
Los Angeles	51	48	.515	1
San Francisco	42	54	.438	8½

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 000 000 300—3 3 0
Cleveland 100 001 000—2 6 2
F.Rodriguez, Guardado (7), Hansell (8), Naulty (9) and Durant; Nagy, Plunk (7), Assenmacher (9), Mesa (9) and Pena. W—F. Rodriguez, 9-7. L—Nagy, 11-3. Sv—Naulty (2). HRs—Cleveland, Lofton (7), Giles (2).

New York 000 010 301—5 12 1
Milwaukee 240 000 10x—7 10 0
Pettitte, Wickman (8) and Leyritz, Girardi (8). Eldred, Miranda (6), Garcia (8), Fetters (9) and Matheny. W—Eldred, 1-0. L—Pettitte, 14-5. Sv—Fetters (17). HR—New York, Be.Williams (18).

Baltimore 000 000 020—2 8 1
Boston 101 406 10x—13 17 1
Erickson, Shepherd (5), Holles, Zaun (7); Moyer, Hudson (9) and Stanley, Hatteberg (9). W—Moyer, 6-1. L—Erickson, 5-8. HRs—Boston, Vaughn (29), Stanley (15).

Detroit 013 201 001—8 8 0
Toronto 040 010 010—6 13 2
Lira, Urbani (5), R. Lewis (6), M. Myers (8), Olson (9) and Ausmus; Janzen, Brow (5), Castillo (7), Crabtree (9) and S.Martinez, O'Brien (6). W—Urbani, 2-2. L—Janzen, 4-5. Sv—Olson (6). HRs—Detroit, Curtis (9), Fielder (22). Toronto, O'Brien (11).
(10 innings)

Kansas City 012 100 000 3—7 13 1
Chicago 003 010 000 0—4 9 1
Rosado, Huisman (7), Jacome (8), Montgomery (9) and Sweeney; Baldwin, L. Thomas (7), Simas (7), R. Hernandez (9) and Kreuter, Karkovice (4). W—Montgomery, 2-6. L—R. Hernandez, 1-1.

Oakland 010 440 000—9 11 0
Texas 003 111 000—6 11 0
Johns, Reyes (5), Corsi (6), Groom (8), Taylor (9) and Steinbach; Helling, Heredia (5), Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—Reyes, 6-10. L—Helling, 1-2. Sv—Taylor (9). HRs—Oakland, Giambi (17), McGwire 2 (33). Texas, Rodriguez (12), Gonzalez (26).

Seattle 101 000 200—4 8 0
California 004 300 11x—9 18 0
B.Wells, T. Davis (3), M. Jackson (5), Ayala (7), Charlton (8) and D.Wilson; Grimsley, McElroy (7), James (8) and Borders. W—Grimsley, 5-6. L—B. Wells, 10-3. HR—California, Salmon (23).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia 101 000 000—2 11 0
Florida 103 100 06x—11 13 0
Mk.Williams, Borland (4), Frey (7) and Lieberthal; Hammond, Powell (6), Y. Perez (7), Weathers (7), Te.Mathews (9) and C.Johnson. W—Hammond, 3-5. L—Mk. Williams, 3-8. HRs—Florida, Dv.White (8).

Montreal 000 130 100—5 9 3
New York 301 000 000—4 9 2
Cormier, Dyer (5), Daal (7), D. Veres (8), Rojas (9) and D.Fletcher. Spehr (9); Isringhausen and Hundley. W—Dyer, 5-2. L—Isringhausen, 4-11. Sv—Rojas (14). HRs—Montreal, Lansing (6). New York, Gilkey (18).

Atlanta 200 000 004—6 9 1
Houston 402 000 10x—7 10 0
Woodall, Bielecki (3), Wade (5), Clontz (8), Borbon (9) and J.Lopez; Kile, W. Wagner (9) and Knorr. W—Kile, 9-5. L—Woodall, 0-1. Sv—W. Wagner (4). HRs—Atlanta, Grissom (15), Klesko (25).

Cincinnati 014 211 020—11 15 2
Pittsburgh 110 000 001—3 8 1
Burba, Carrasco (8), J. Ruffin (9) and Taubensee; Wagner, Peters (3), Dessens (6), Parris (8) and Encarnacion. W—Burba, 5-9. L—Wagner, 4-8. HRs—Cincinnati, Burba (2). Pittsburgh, M. Johnson (10).

Los Angeles 110 100 001—4 10 2
San Francisco 100 040 00x—5 11 1
Candiotti, Park (5), Radinsky (7), Guthrie (8) and Piazza; VanLandingham, Creek (6), DeLucia (7), Beck (9) and Lampkin. W—VanLandingham, 6-9. L—Candiotti, 6-8. Sv—Beck (18). HRs—L. A., Mondesi (17), Hollandsworth (6). San Francisco, Cruz (1).

Colorado 100 100 010—3 7 0
San Diego 200 011 00x—4 7 1
Reynoso, M. Munoz (6), S. Reed (6), Holmes (7) and Owens, Je.Reed (8); Valenzuela, Tl.Worrell (7), Bochtler (8), Hoffman (8) and Flaherty. W—Valenzuela, 6-7. L—Reynoso, 5-7. Sv—Hoffman (20). HRs—Colorado, Galarraga (24). San Diego, Caminiti (17), Flaherty (6).

Chicago 000 010 000—1 3 0
St. Louis 200 151 00x—9 13 0
F.Castillo, Telemaco (5), T. Adams (5), Sturtze (7) and Servais; Al.Benes, Petkovsek (6), Parrett (8) and Sheaffer. W—Al.Benes, 10-5. L—F. Castillo, 3-12. HRs—Chicago, J. Hernandez (5). St Louis, Sheaffer (2).

SATURDAY'S LINE SCORES
AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 000 000 000—0 6 0
Boston 010 010 00x—2 8 0
Coppinger, Orosco (7) and Zaun; Wakefield, Slocumb (9) and Stanley. W—Wakefield, 7-9. L—Coppinger, 5-7. Sv—Slocumb (14). HR—Boston, Mitchell (2).

New York 031 000 000—4 9 0
Milwaukee 000 020 000—2 6 1
Hutton, Wickman (5), M. Rivera (6), Wetteland (8) and Girardi; VanEgmond, Bones (4), Lloyd (9) and Levis. W—M. Rivera, 4-1. L—VanEgmond, 0-1. Sv—Wetteland (34).

Minnesota 020 300 000 00—5 11 2
Cleveland 001 100 201 01—6 16 0
(11 innings)
Aldred, Guardado (7), Trombley (7), Milchin (8), Naulty (9), Stevens (11) and Durant; Tavarez, Graves (4), Mesa (8), Shuey (11) and S. Alomar, Pena (9). W—Shuey, 3-2. L—Stevens, 1-2. HRs—Cleveland, Espinoza (4), Belle (32).

Detroit 000 000 021 2—5 7 0
Toronto 020 000 002 0—4 9 2
(10 innings)
Sager, M. Myers (9), Olson (9), Lima (10) and Ausmus; Flener, Quantrill (8), Timlin (10) and O'Brien. S. Martinez (10). W—Olson, 2-0. L—Quantrill, 4-10. Sv—Lima (1). HRs—Detroit, Nieves (13). Toronto, O'Brien (12).

Kansas City 012 031 000—7 11 1
Chicago 000 410 000—5 10 0
Linton, Magnante (6), Pichardo (7), Montgomery (9) and Sweeney; Sirotka, Keyser (3), McCaskill (5), Karchner (6), L. Thomas (8), Darwin (9) and Karkovice. W—Linton, 4-5. L—Keyser, 1-1. Sv—Montgomery (21). HRs—Kansas City, Paquette (12). Chicago, Durham (7).

Oakland 011 002 000—4 13 1
Texas 000 104 10x—6 15 0
Telgheder, Van Poppel (6), Reyes (6), Mohler (7) and Steinbach; B.Witt, Vosberg (9), Henneman (9) and I. Rodriguez. W—B. Witt, 8-8. L—Van Poppel, 1-5. HRs—Oakland, McGwire (34), Berroa (24). Texas, Palmer (22).

Seattle 103 000 000—4 6 1
California 000 200 03x—5 12 1
Wolcott, Ayala (6), Charlton (8) and Marzano, D. Wilson (9); D.Springer, McElroy (8), Schmidt (8), Percival (9) and Borders. W—Schmidt, 2-0. L—Charlton, 2-4. Sv—Percival (25). HR—Seattle, Griffey Jr (25). California, C. Davis (17).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 100 000 002—3 7 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 5 0
Trachsel, Bottenfield (8), B. Patterson (8), Wendell (9) and Houston, Servais (9); Morgan, Honeycutt (9), Eckersley (9) and Pagnozzi. W—Trachsel, 8-6. L—Morgan, 3-4. Sv—Wendell (9).

Los Angeles 003 200 010—6 13 2
San Francisco 010 002 202—7 12 1
Astacio, Osuna (7), Guthrie (8), Td.Worrell (9) and Piazza; M.Leiter, Bourgeois (4), Dewey (7), Poole (8), Bautista (9) and Lampkin, Manwaring (7). W—Bautista, 2-1. L—Td.Worrell, 3-5. HRs—San Francisco, Bernard (3), Bonds (25).

Montreal 000 000 010—1 3 0
New York 100 210 00x—4 9 0
Urbina, Manuel (5), Juden (7), Scott (8) and D. Fletcher; Wilson, Franco (9) and Hundley. W—Wilson, 4-5. L—Urbina, 4-3. Sv—Franco (21). HR—Hundley (26).

Philadelphia 112 000 000—4 12 1
Florida 030 202 00x—7 11 1
Springer, Blazier (6), R.Jordan (7) and Lieberthal; Rapp, Powell (6), T. Mathews (7), Nen (9) and C. Johnson. W—Rapp, 5-11. L—Springer, 2-8. Sv—Nen, 19. HR—Florida, C. Johnson (11).

Atlanta 000 100 000—1 7 1
Houston 100 000 001—2 4 0
G.Maddux and E. Perez, J. Lopez (7); Wall, W. Wagner (9) and R.Wilkins. W—W. Wagner, 2-0. L—G. Maddux, 10-7. HR—Atlanta, Klesko (26).

Cincinnati 110 005 110—9 12 1
Pittsburgh 001 000 200—3 16 3
Salkeld, Service (7), Brantley (9) and Taubensee; Micell, Morel (6), M. Wilkins (7), Dessens (9) and Kendall, Encarnacion (7). W—Salkeld, 5-3. L—Micell, 1-6.

Colorado 001 003 001—5 8 0
San Diego 200 002 000—4 11 3
Bailey, Ma.Thompson (7), Painter (7), Leskanic (8), B. Ruffin (9) and Je.Reed. Owens (9); Ashby, Florie (6), Tl.Worrell (7), Bochtler (9), Villone (9) and Flaherty. W—Leskanic, 6-3. L—Bochtler, 0-3. Sv—B. Ruffin (14). HRs—Colorado, Weiss (3), Bailey (1). San Diego, Joyner (6), Deer (3).

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site.
http://www.iht.com/IHT/SPORTS/bbl.html

CYCLING

Tour de France

Leading results Saturday in the Tour de France's 20th stage, an individual time trial 63.5-kilometers (40 miles) from Bordeaux to Saint-Emilion: 1, Jan Ullrich, Germany, Telekom, 1 hour, 15 minutes, 31 seconds; 2, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 56 seconds behind; 3, Abraham Olano, Spain, Mapei, 2 minutes, 6 seconds; 4, Bjarne Riis, Denmark, Telekom, 2:18; 5, Laurent Dufaux, Festina, Switzerland, 2:19; 6, Chris Boardman, England, Gan, 2:29; 7, Richard Virenque, France, Festina, 2:30; 8, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Mapei, 2:47; 9, Yevgeny Berzin, Russia, Gewiss, 2:56; 10, Laurent Brochard, France, Festina, 2:57.

Leading results Sunday from the final stage of the 21-stage Tour de France, 147 kilometers (92) miles from Palaiseau to Paris, with eight laps through downtown Paris on the Champs Elysees:

1, Fabio Baldato, Italy, MG, 3 hours, 30 minutes, 44 seconds; 2, Frédéric Moncassin, France, Gan, s.t.; 3, Jeroen Blijlevens, Netherlands, TVM, s.t.; 4, Djamolidin Abdoujaparov, Uzbekistan, Refin, s.t.; 5, Erik Zabel, Germany, Telekom, s.t.; 6, Rolf Sorensen, Netherlands, Rabobank, s.t.; 7, Andrei Tchmil, Ukraine, Lotto, s.t.time; 8, Mariano Piccoli, Italy, Brescialat, s.t.; 9, Danny Nelissen, Netherlands, Rabobank, s.t.; 10, Frankie Andreu, Dearborn, Mich., Motorola, s.t.

OVERALL STANDINGS:

1, Bjarne Riis, Denmark, Telekom, 95 hours, 57 minutes, 16 seconds; 2, Jan Ullrich, Germany, Telekom, at 1 minute, 41 seconds behind; 3, Richard Virenque, France, Festina, 4:37; 4, Laurent Dufaux, Switzerland, Festina, 5:53; 5, Peter Luttenberger, Austria, Carrera, 7:07; 6, Luc Leblanc, France, Polti, 10:03; 7, Piotyr Ugrumov, Russia, Roslotto, 10:04; 8, Fernando Escartin, Spain, Kelme, 10:26; 9, Abraham Olano, Spain, Mapei, 11:00; 10, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Mapei, 11:53; 11, Miguel Indurain, Spain, Banesto, 14:14; 12, Patrick Jonker, Australia, Once, 18:58; 13, Bo Hamburger, Denmark, TVM, 22:19; 14, Udo Bolts, Germany, Telekom, 25:56; 15, Alberto Elli, Italy, MG, 26:18.

TENNIS

MERCEDES CUP
QUARTERFINALS

Alex Corretja (12), Spain, def. Alexander Volkov, Russia, 6-4, 6-3; Thomas Muster (1), Austria, def. Francisco Clavet (8), Spain, 6-2, 6-4; Alberto Berasategui (6), Spain, def. Marc Goellner, Germany, 6-4, 6-2; Yevgeny Kafelnikov (2), Russia, def. Felix Mantilla (7), Spain, 2-6, 6-0, 6-2.

SEMIFINALS

Muster def. Berasategui, 6-3, 6-3; Kafelnikov, def. Corretja, 6-3, 7-6 (7-4).

FINALS

Muster def. Kafelnikov, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4.

LEGG MASON CLASSIC
QUARTERFINALS

Michael Chang (2), United States, def. Paul Haarhuis (7), Netherlands, 6-4, 6-3; Kenneth Carlsen, Denmark, def. Neville Godwin, South Africa, 6-3, 6-2.

SEMIFINALS

Ferreira South Africa, def. Furlan, 6-3, 6-7 (11-13), 6-3; Chang def. Carlsen, 6-3, 6-4.

A AND P TENNIS CLASSIC
QUARTERFINALS

Maggie Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Zina Garrison-Jackson, United States, default; Jane Chi, United States def. Katerina Maleeva, Bulgaria, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; Anke Huber, Germany, def. Amanda Basica, United States, 7-5, 5-7, 6-0; Amy Frazier, United States def. Lisa Raymond, United States, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.

SEMIFINALS

Frazier def. Huber, 7-5, 6-7 (3-7), 6-4; Maleeva, def. Chi, 6-2, 6-2.

SOCCER

MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER

New England 2, D.C. 0
San Jose 4, Columbus 3
Dallas 2, Kansas City 1

STANDINGS: Eastern Conference—Tampa Bay 30 points; D.C. 22; NY-NJ 18; New England 17; Columbus 11. Western Conference— Los Angeles 32; San Jose 28; Dallas 28; Kansas City 26; Colorado 22.

INTERTOTO MATCHES
SATURDAY'S RESULTS

GROUP ONE
VfB Stuttgart (Ger) 4, Hapoel Haifa (Isr) 0
Standard Liege (Bel) 1, Aalborg (Den) 0

GROUP TWO
Werder Bremen (Ger) 1, Linzer ASK (Aus) 3
Djur. IF (Swe) 5, T. Hraftorfelag (Far Isl) 1

GROUP THREE
Keflavik (Ice) 1, FC Copenhagen (Den) 2
Austria Memphis (Aus) 2, Orebro (Swe) 3

GROUP FOUR
Marc O'Polo Ried (Aus) 1, Charleroi (Bel) 3
Silkeborg (Den) 4, Conwy United (Wal) 0

GROUP FIVE
Lillestrom (Nor) 2, Nantes (Fra) 3
Heerenveen (Neth) 3, Kaunas (Lit) 1

GROUP SIX
Stade Rennais (Fra) 1, Orgryte (Swe) 1
Luzern (Swi) 0, Segesta Sisak (Cro) 1

GROUP SEVEN
Sha. Donetsk (Ukr) 1, Antalyaspor (Tur) 0
Rotor Volgograd (Rus) 3, Basel (Swi) 2

GROUP EIGHT
Munich 1860 (Ger) 0, Kamaz-Chelly (Rus) 1
LKS Lodz (Pol) 0, Kaucuk Opava (Cze R) 3

GROUP NINE
Daugava (Lat) 1, Karlsruher (Ger) 2
Cukaricki (Yug) 1, FCU Craiova (Rom) 2

GROUP 10
Lierse (Bel) 2, Groningen (Neth) 1
Gaziantepspor (Tur) 0, Narva Trans (Est) 0

GROUP 11
CSKA Sofia (Bul) 0, Strasbourg (Fra) 0
Uralmash (Rus) 2, Kocaelispor (Tur) 0

GROUP 12
Guingamp (Fra) 1, Zemun (Yug) 0
D. Bucharest (Rom) 2, Kolkheti Poti (Geo) 0

GOLF

British Open

Leading final scores Sunday of the 125th British Open at the 6,892-yard, par-71 Royal Lytham and St. Annes Golf Club:

Tom Lehman	67-67-64-73—271
Mark McCumber	67-69-71-66—273
Ernie Els	68-67-71-67—273
Nick Faldo	68-68-68-70—274
Jeff Maggert	69-70-72-65—276
Mark Brooks	67-70-68-71—276
Fred Couples	67-70-69-71—277
Peter Hedblom	70-65-75-67—277
Greg Norman	71-68-71-67—277
Greg Turner	72-69-68-68—277
Alexander Cejka	73-67-71-67—278
Darren Clarke	70-68-69-71—278
Vijay Singh	69-67-69-73—278
Shigeki Maruyama	68-70-69-72—279
Mark McNulty	69-71-70-69—279

FOOTBALL

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts.
Hamilton	3	1	0	122	123	6
Toronto	3	1	0	132	80	6
Montreal	1	3	0	103	129	2
Ottawa	1	3	0	73	129	2
WESTERN DIVISION						
Calgary	4	0	0	174	69	8
Edmonton	2	2	0	84	81	4
Saskatchewan	2	2	0	93	98	4
Winnipeg	2	2	0	78	112	4
British Columbia	0	4	0	91	129	0

Friday's result
Montreal 44, British Columbia 24

Saturday's Result
Calgary 40, Hamilton 22

RUGBY

IN SUVA, FIJI
Fiji 60, Western Samoa 0

IN CHRISTCHURCH, NEW ZEALAND
New Zealand 15, South Africa 11

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE

BALTIMORE—Optioned LHP Rick Krivda to Rochester, IL. Recalled RHP Keith Shepherd from Rochester. Promoted RHP Calvin Maduro from Bowie, EL, to Rochester.

BOSTON—Activated OF Mike Greenwell from 60-day disabled list. Assigned LHP Eric Gunderson for assignment.

CALIFORNIA—Activated INF Jack Howell and OF Jim Edmonds from 15-day disabled list. Released INF Tim Wallach. Optioned OF Orlando Palmeiro to Vancouver, PCL.

CHICAGO—Bought contract of 2B Warren Sawkiw from Grand Forks, PL, and assigned him to Birmingham, SL.

KANSAS CITY—Activated INF Bip Roberts from 15-day disabled list. Outrighted C Henry Mercedes to Omaha, AA.

TEXAS—Put 1B Will Clark on 15-day disabled list. Recalled RHP Rick Helling from Oklahoma City, AA. Bought contract of 1B-OF Lee Stevens from Oklahoma City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Called up INF Pablo Martinez and P Brad Woodall from Richmond, IL.

LOS ANGELES—Put 3B Mike Blowers on 15-day disabled list. Recalled INF Mike Busch from Albuquerque, PCL.

CHICAGO—Recalled INF Rey Sanchez from Iowa, AA. Bought contract of LHP Larry Casian from Iowa. Optioned RHP Tanyon Sturtze to Iowa. Sent INF Terry Shumpert to Iowa.

FLORIDA—Signed RHP Blaine Neal and assigned him to Marlins, GCL.

HOUSTON—Put RHP Todd Jones on 15-day disabled list. Recalled LHP Dean Hartgraves from Tucson, PCL.

MONTREAL—Promoted OF Jalal Leach to Ottawa, IL, from Harrisburg, EL, and OF DeRond Stovall from West Palm Beach, FSL, to Harrisburg.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bought contract of OF Jacob Cruz from Phoenix of the PCL. Optioned OF Dax Jones to Phoenix. Transferred OF Glenallen Hill from 15-day disabled list to 60-day DL.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA—Waived G Donnie Boyce and C Blair Rasmussen.

DENVER—Re-signed G Dale Ellis. Named Dick Motta assistant coach.

LOS ANGELES LAKERS—Re-signed C Elden Campbell.

MIAMI—Signed F P.J. Brown. Re-signed G Tim Hardaway.

MINNESOTA—Signed G Stephon Marbury to 3-year contract. Signed G Chris Carr to multiyear contract. Renounced rights to G Spudd Webb and G Darrick Martin.

SEATTLE—Re-signed G Hersey Hawkins to 5-year contract.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

OAKLAND—Signed T Willie Williams.

20-Year-Old Pitcher Beats Yankees, 3-2

The Associated Press

Rookie Jeff D'Amico outpitched Jimmy Key, and John Jaha hit a two-run homer Sunday to lead Milwaukee to a 3-2 victory over visiting New York.

The 20-year-old D'Amico (3-2), the youngest player in the majors, allowed two runs on Ruben Sierra's second-inning home run. He gave up two runs, four hits, struck out two and walked two.

Key (7-7) allowed seven hits and three runs in seven innings, losing for the first time since June 5. He had won four straight starts.

Baseball Roundup

Jaha's two-run drive in the fourth inning put Milwaukee in front 3-2. Greg Vaughn singled to open the inning, and Jaha drove a 2-1 pitch directly over the 402-foot sign in dead center for his 20th homer, matching last season's career high.

The Yankees threatened in the seventh, loading the bases with two outs off Angel Miranda. But Graeme Lloyd relieved and got Darryl Strawberry to ground out to second.

New York erased a 1-0 deficit on Sierra's homer, which was aided by a fan in the right-field bleachers. Tino Martinez singled leading off, and Sierra followed with a drive to the wall. Right fielder Matt Mieske appeared to have a chance for a leaping catch, but replays indicated a fan leaned over the wall and carried the ball over the fence for Sierra's 11th home run.

Milwaukee scored once in the first on a lead-off triple by Pat Listach and Kevin Seitzer's single up the middle.

Indians 7, Twins 5 In Cleveland, Jeromy Burnitz hit two homers, including a two-run shot after a sloppy play by Minnesota, giving the Indians a victory over the Twins.

A crowd of 42,341, the 100th straight sellout at Jacobs Field, saw a game that featured six lead changes.

The Indians trailed 5-4 going into the fifth when Manny Ramirez led off with a pop-up to the right of the mound. First baseman Jeff Reboulet called for it, but tripped over pitcher Brad Radke (5-13) as third baseman Dave Hollins and catcher Mike Durant watched the ball drop on a play that was scored as a double.

Burnitz hit the next pitch into the right-field bullpen for his fifth home run. He added a solo shot in the sixth.

Jack McDowell (9-6) won his third straight despite yielding five runs and 10 hits in 6⅔ innings.

Eric Plunk struck out three of the four batters he faced, and Paul Shuey pitched the ninth for his fourth save.

Marty Cordova raised his career average to .750 (6-for-8) against McDowell. He had a run-batted-in single in the first, a two-run double in the third and hit his eighth homer in the fifth.

Mark Carreon had a two-run single in the second for Cleveland. Ramirez and Carlos Baerga hit RBI singles with two outs in the third.

Pat Meares' RBI double in the Twins fourth tied it at 4.

Blue Jays 5, Tigers 4 In Toronto, Jacob Brumfield bowled over Detroit catcher Brad Ausmus to score on a two-out single by Alex Gonzalez in the 12th inning, giving the Blue Jays the victory.

Brumfield led off the 12th with a single off Jose Lima (0-5) and moved up on a sacrifice by Robert Perez.

After Sandy Martinez popped out, Gonzalez lined a hard single to center field. Chad Curtis's throw home arrived at the same time as Brumfield, who jarred the ball loose from Ausmus.

The victory, which came after the Blue Jays blew a bases-loaded, none-out threat in the ninth, gave Paul Spoljaric (1-0) his first major league victory.

Spoljaric pitched three hitless innings. It was his first appearance in a Toronto victory — the Blue Jays lost the other 12 games in which he pitched.

In the National League:

Expos 4, Mets 3 In New York, Mike Lansing, Cliff Floyd and Shane Andrews each hit solo home runs and the Montreal Expos held on to beat New York, snapping Mark Clark's win streak at six.

Left-hander Jeff Fassero (9-7) pitched six innings for the win, allowing one run on seven hits. He struck out nine and walked two.

Reliever Mike Dyer allowed a two-run homer to Butch Huskey in his only inning of relief. Mel Rojas pitched the final 1⅓ innings for his 15th save.

Lansing singled with one out in the first inning, stole second with two outs and scored on Henry Rodriguez's single to right as the Expos took a 1-0 lead.

Lansing hit his seventh homer of the season with two outs in the third and Floyd followed with his fourth, giving the Expos a 3-0 lead.

Pirates 6, Reds 4 In Pittsburgh, Denny Neagle won his 12th game, and Al Martin hit a two-run homer as the Pirates held off the Cincinnati Reds.

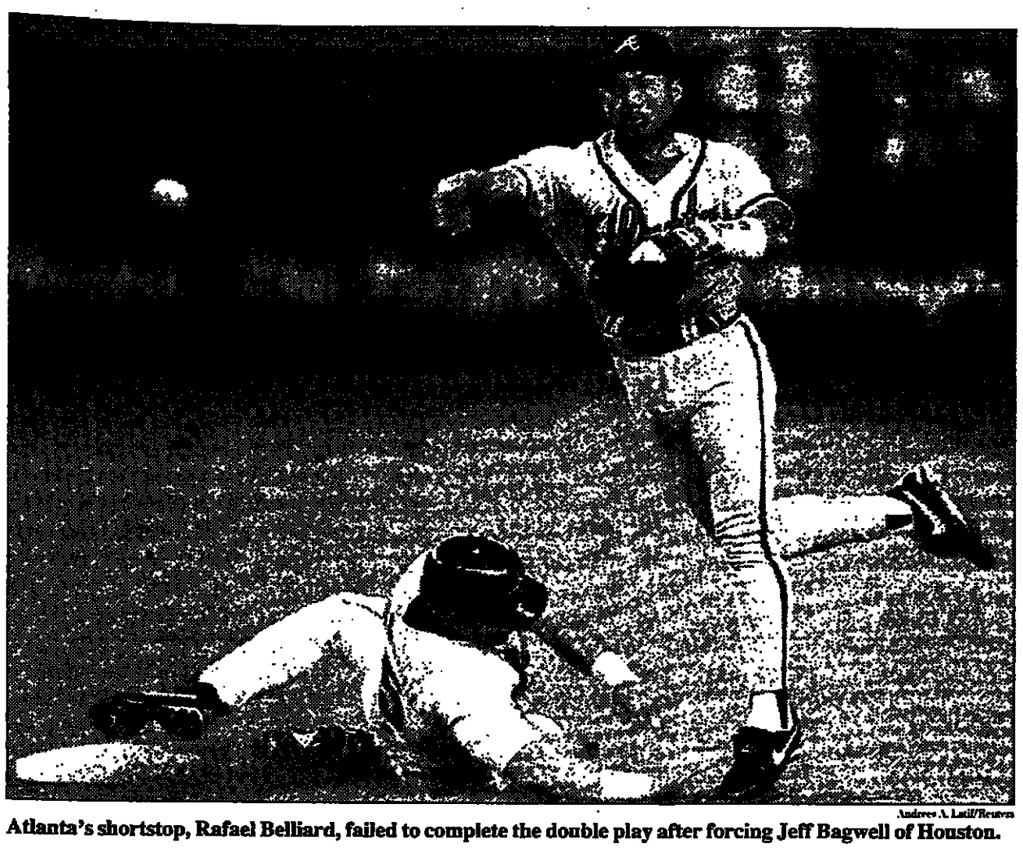
Neagle (12-4) allowed just five hits over 7⅓ innings to win his fourth consecutive start, matching his best streak of the season. He is second only to Atlanta's John Smoltz in victories among National League pitchers, and 8-1 when he pitches following games the Pirates have lost.

The Pirates sailed into the ninth leading 6-1, but the Reds rallied for three runs to make it close. Eric Davis doubled off reliever Francisco Cordova, went to third on a single by Reggie Sanders and scored on a groundout.

Dan Plesac came on to record his seventh save, but it wasn't easy. He walked Jeff Branson to load the bases, and pinch-hitter Thomas Howard singled for two runs. Howard is 10-for-18 with nine RBIs as a pinch-hitter.

■ Ripkin Back at Shortstop

Cal Ripken was back at shortstop on Sunday. After six games at third base so the Orioles could test 25-year-old Manny Alexander at short, Ripken moved back to the position where he started 2,216 consecutive games before last Monday. Alexander was 1-for-18 during the experiment, managing only a broken bat single. He struck out nine times, got only two balls out of the infield and went hitless in his last 13 at-bats.



Andrew A. Lutt/Reuters

Atlanta's shortstop, Rafael Belliard, failed to complete the double play after forcing Jeff Bagwell of Houston.

The Great One in N.Y.

Gretzky Puts His Ego on the Line

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

HE WAS ONLY 20 years old then. He had completed only his second season with the Edmonton Oilers, but when someone mentioned to Wayne Gretzky that Darryl Sittler, then a sturdy center with the Toronto Maple Leafs, was arguably the National Hockey League's best player, he quietly disagreed.

"I outscored Sittler by 50 points," he said. "That has to mean something."

To Wayne Gretzky, it meant that he was the NHL's best player, as he would be for another decade until Mario Lemieux of the Pittsburgh Penguins glided past him.

But his words that day in 1981 also meant something else: underneath his gentle voice, his ego had flared. With the great ones, it always does.

Just another reason why the great ones are the great ones. And why the Great One is a great one.

With the great ones, their gifts aren't enough. They still need that ego that separates them from the pretenders, the flame that bursts inside them when they're challenged.

And now, hockey's great one, Wayne (The Great) Gretzky, has challenged himself in trying to help the Rangers win another Stanley Cup.

When he joined Indianapolis of the World Hockey Association at 18, some people thought he was too young, too skinny. He was neither.

Now that he's on the Rangers for $8 million in base salary over two years, some people think that at 35 he's too old. Not really.

His skills aren't the same as they were when he led the Oilers to four Stanley Cup championships in five seasons, when he was voted the Hart Trophy nine times as the NHL's most valuable player, when he won 10 scoring titles, when he once scored 92 goals, when he once had 162 assists.

But underneath that gentle voice, his ego is the same. With the great ones, the ego is always there. It has to be. Some flaunt it. Some hide it.

When Reggie Jackson was hitting homers for the Yankees, his ego flared whenever he discussed "the magnitude of me" as if it were a clinical thesis. And the night he hit three homers to win the final game of the 1977 World Series, he answered questions for two hours but then, his ego needed to know the answer to a question.

"How far," he asked, "did that last one go?"

When some people were touting the Chicago Bulls as the best basketball team in history, even better than the 1972 Los Angeles Lakers, somebody asked Wilt Chamberlain about that.

"If we could play each other," he said, his ego flaring, "who'd cover me — Luc Longley?"

When Jack Nicklaus didn't win the Masters two decades ago after his ball found the water on the back nine, his ego flared.

"That," he said quietly of his bad shot, "is what some of those other guys do."

Wayne Gretzky's ego deserves to flare. Some historians consider Gordie Howe and Bobby Orr to be the best hockey players ever, but others laud the Great One as the best.

His numbers are awesome: 837 goals plus another 112 in the playoffs. He's not a feared goal-scorer any more, but he's still the best pure passer.

He still sees more of the ice than anyone.

"When I've got the puck," he once said, "it's like everything around me is happening in slow motion."

But he was thinking and playing in fast-forward, a stride ahead of opponents and teammates.

He's not what he was as a goal-scorer, but he can still pass, still hypnotize opponents when he has the puck. If his battered back holds up, he'll make the Rangers better, if only by making the other players around him better.

Yes, he's relatively old at 35, but he's not Babe Ruth hitting his last homers with the Boston Braves in 1935. He's not Joe Namath hobbling as the Los Angeles Rams quarterback in 1977.

With the L.A. Kings and the St. Louis Blues last season, he had 102 points, including 79 assists. He put together more points in a so-so season for him than Mark Messier did, 99, in what was considered a terrific season for the Rangers captain who was his Oiler teammate for nine years.

But the Great One is still a great one for another reason: He's not fulfilled unless his team wins the Stanley Cup.

On the Kings, he never had quite enough help to win the Stanley Cup. They got to the final in 1993 before losing to the Montreal Canadiens, but that only reminded him that the Kings had never been that far since he joined them in 1988. And the Blues didn't get there this year.

"Watching the Stanley Cup final instead of playing in it," he once said. "was the saddest time of my life."

Wayne Gretzky hasn't always been on the Stanley Cup winner, but the challenge to his ego of trying to win it is why he's a great one. And the Great One.

Steelers Down 'Skins in Scrimmage

The Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Steelers, who played in the final game of the 1995 NFL season, picked up the first "victory" of 1996 on Saturday, beating the Washington Redskins 10-3 in a scrimmage at Latrobe, Pennsylvania.

Running back Jon Vaughn scored the only touchdown for the AFC champions on a 1-yard run before a crowd of more than 4,000 at St. Vincent College.

"The one thing I was impressed with was the hitting," said the Steelers' coach, Bill Cowher. "I thought it was very spirited on both sides of the ball. I thought there were a lot of people running to the football."

Redskins coach Norv Turner also called the hitting the most positive part of the trip. "I thought there were some guys really going after it," Turner said. "Hey, go hit the heck out of someone. We can solve the mental errors. It's standing around passive that we can't do anything about."

The Redskins' rookie kicker, Sean Fleming, hit a 30-yard field goal while veteran Scott Blanton missed his only attempt. The Steelers' second-year quarterback, Kordell Stewart, completed five of seven passes for 112 yards. He threw three completions for 56 yards to rookie wide receiver Jahine Arnold on the Steelers' opening drive.

Cowboys Shante Carver, a defensive end for the Dallas Cowboys, has left the team for what coach Barry Switzer termed "personal reasons." Switzer had little to say Saturday about Carver, a first-round draft choice in 1994 who had only two sacks in two seasons. "Shante Carver has left the team for personal reasons — that's it," the coach said.

Panthers The Carolina Panthers suspended contract negotiations with first-round draft pick Tshimanga Biakabutuka late Saturday.

"I have no desire to talk about this, and given what has gone on in the NBA recently, the fans probably have no real desire to hear about this either," said the team's general manager, Bill Polian. "It is our policy not to discuss negotiations while they are ongoing, but they are no longer ongoing." Polian did say that the team had offered the former Michigan running back a four-year deal worth $7.2 million, including a $3 million signing bonus.

Falcons Cornerback Ronald Davis, a second-round draft pick in 1995 who left Tennessee after testing positive for marijuana use, was released by the Atlanta Falcons on Saturday.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution said Davis had been suspended by the NFL for a violation of its substance abuse policy. But Davis, the NFL and team officials refused to discuss the suspension, citing the league's confidentiality policy.

NFL Notebook

Quarterback Jeff George was the only Falcons player not in camp on Saturday morning. He remained deadlocked in contract talks with the club. George reportedly wants a five-year contract for $6 million a year and a $10 million signing bonus. The club wants a one- or two-year pact worth less than $4 million a season.

Jaguars Andre Rison is going through a new round of negotiations at the Jacksonville Jaguars' training camp — over his jersey number. Rison, a four-time Pro Bowl receiver, has worn No. 80 in a seven-year career with the Indianapolis Colts, Atlanta Falcons and Cleveland Browns. That number belongs to Willie Jackson, a second-year receiver. "Eventually, I'm going to get it, even if Willie and I have got to tussle in the room after curfew," Rison said with a smile. "I offered him some money. He wants the money up front. We're still negotiating."

Ravens Wide receiver Floyd Turner practiced with the Baltimore Ravens for the first time on Saturday. His status had been in limbo since July 16, when Indianapolis challenged his contract because of a technicality. The NFL ruled on Friday, however, that Turner's contract with Baltimore was indeed valid.

Dolphins Defensive end Jeff Cross will miss the preseason and perhaps the first part of the regular season because of a back injury. Cross, who has led Miami in sacks in five of his eight seasons, was placed on the physically unable to perform list Saturday.

Broncos Free agent Harry Galbreath, an offensive guard, signed a deal with Denver on Saturday. The team did not disclose contract terms. Galbreath is starting his ninth season in the NFL. He started all 16 games in 1995 with the Green Bay Packers, as well as the team's three playoff games.

Bengals Doug Pelfrey, who had been on the verge of ending talks on a multiyear contract, now says there's been progress in negotiations and hopes to sign a deal shortly. The Cincinnati kicker set a team scoring record last season with 121 points and bettered his own team record by kicking 29 field goals. He has converted 81 of 100 field-goal attempts in his three seasons with Cincinnati.

Seahawks Seattle has signed free-agent tight end Ronnie Williams, who played the last three seasons with the Miami Dolphins. He started twice and played in 41 games.

Giants Roman Oben, the big tackle who was the New York Giants' third-round draft pick, signed a three-year contract and practiced with the team on Saturday. The signing left defensive end Cedric Jones, the Giants' first-round pick, and wide receiver Amani Toomer, the second-round choice, as the only unsigned players. Backup linebacker Ben Talley tore all the major ligaments in his knee during Friday's workout will miss the season.

Patriots When coach Bill Parcells went looking for a "big play" man on defense, he found a free agent with that very description in his nickname. The Patriots lured free safety Willie "Big Play" Clay from Detroit with a four-year, $6 million contract that included a $1.5 million signing bonus.

All Blacks Beat South Africa on Penalties

Reuters

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand — New Zealand beat South Africa, 15-11, at Lancaster Park on Saturday, in the Southern hemisphere international rugby-union tournament. Although the All Blacks extracted some revenge for their 15-12 defeat in last year's World Cup final, they said they did not play well by their standards.

Under excellent playing conditions, South Africa's fullback, Andre Joubert, scored the game's only try in one of the few match highlights, helping the visitors to an 8-6 halftime lead.

But in the end, the Springboks' frequent and offside play, which upset the All Blacks' normal attacking pattern, allowed flyhalf Andrew Mehrtens to kick New Zealand to victory with five penalty kicks.

Scottish referee Ray Megson awarded 24 penalties to the All Blacks and 12 to South Africa. "Far too many penalties," said John Hart, New Zealand's coach. "We want to see the ball move. You are just not seeing it move when it is refereed like that today," he said.

The All Blacks were unsettled by fierce tackling, but even so gave a bumbling, mistake-ridden performance in sharp contrast to their play in beating Australia two weeks ago in Wellington.

South Africa began in more assured style after New Zealand took a first-minute lead from a Mehrtens penalty kick when Springbok hooker John Allan was penalized for head-butting.

After 15 minutes, Japie Mulder, one of South Africa's centers, switched the ball right. Joel Stransky and lock Mark Andrews made progress, and Andrews passed to Joubert, who scored. Stransky, who like Mehrtens had an indifferent goal-kicking match, failed to convert.

Joubert saved a try late in the first half when he deliberately knocked down a Walter Little pass, conceding a penalty kick that Mehrtens converted. He added a fourth penalty before Stransky narrowed the lead to one point with 20 minutes left. But the game ended with yet another Mehrtens penalty kick.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

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OLYMPICS SCOREBOARD

Medals

COUNTRY STANDINGS

	G	S	B	Tot.
Germany	0	2	3	5
China	2	2	0	4
Russia	2	1	0	3
France	2	0	1	3
United States	0	2	1	3
Bulgaria	0	0	3	3
Italy	1	1	0	2
Belgium	1	0	1	2
Cuba	0	2	0	2
Hungary	0	0	2	2
Ireland	1	0	0	1
Poland	1	0	0	1
Turkey	1	0	0	1
New Zealand	1	0	0	1
Brazil	0	1	0	1
Spain	0	1	0	1
Australia	0	0	1	1
Canada	0	0	1	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	1

Baseball

	W	L	Pts.
Cuba	1	0	2
Japan	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Italy	0	0	0
South Korea	0	0	0
Australia	0	1	0
Netherlands	0	1	0
Nicaragua	0	1	0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
United States 4, Nicaragua 1
Cuba 19, Australia 8
Japan 12, Netherlands 2, 7 innings

Soccer

MEN
FIRST ROUND
GROUP A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Argentina	1	0	0	3	1	3
Portugal	1	0	0	2	0	3
United States	0	1	0	1	3	0
Tunisia	0	1	0	0	2	0

GROUP B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
France	1	0	0	2	0	3
Spain	1	0	0	1	0	3
Australia	0	1	0	0	2	0
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	1	0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Portugal 2, Tunisia 0
Argentina 3, United States 1
Spain 1, Saudi Arabia 0
France 2, Australia 0

Field Hockey

MEN
POOL A

	W	L	T	Pts.
Argentina	1	0	0	2
Pakistan	1	0	0	2
Spain	1	0	0	2
Germany	0	1	0	0
India	0	1	0	0
United States	0	1	0	0

POOL B

	W	L	T	Pts.
Australia	0	0	0	0
Britain	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	1	0	0
Netherlands	1	0	0	2
South Africa	0	0	0	0
South Korea	0	0	0	0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Spain 1, Germany 0
Pakistan 4, United States 0
Argentina 1, India 0
SUNDAY'S RESULT
Netherlands 2, Malaysia 0

WOMEN

	W	L	T	Pts.
Australia	1	0	0	2
Germany	1	0	0	2
South Korea	1	0	0	2
Netherlands	0	0	1	1
United States	0	0	1	1
Argentina	0	1	0	0
Britain	0	1	0	0
Spain	0	1	0	0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
United States 1, Netherlands 1, tie
Australia 4, Spain 0
Germany 2, Argentina 0
South Korea 5, Britain 0

Boxing

FIRST ROUND
BANTAMWEIGHT
Zahir Raheem, Philadelphia, def. Jong Gil Hoe, North Korea, 19-4.
WELTERWEIGHT
Fernando Vargas, Oxnard, Calif., def. Tengiz Meskhadze, Georgia, 10-4.

Basketball

MEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
China	1	0	2
Lithuania	1	0	2
Argentina	0	1	1
United States	1	0	2
Angola	0	1	1
Croatia	0	1	1

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
Australia	1	0	2
Brazil	1	0	2
Yugoslavia	1	0	2
Greece	0	1	1
Puerto Rico	0	1	1
South Korea	0	1	1

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Australia 111, South Korea 88
A: Gaze 11-17 3-4 26, Heal 7-14 4-5 23. S.K.: Jung 10-15 3-5 23, Moon 6-14 0-0 17. Halftime—Australia 64-37. Rebounds—Australia 44 (Bradtke 9), South Korea 22 (Jung 8). Assists—Australia 25 (Heal 11), South Korea 30 (Kang 8).
Yugoslavia 71, Greece 63
Y: P.Danilovic 5-12 3-4 16; Z. Savic 9-12 3-6 21. G: N. Economou 4-12 6-6 15; P. Fassoulas 9-14 3-8 21. Rebounds—Yugoslavia 28 (V. Divac 8) Greece 0 (P. Fassoulas 10). Assists—Yugoslavia 16 (A. Djordjevic 6) Greece 8 (G. Sigalas 4).
China 70, Angola 67
C: Wang 6-10 5-5 17, Hu 3-6 7-8 15. A: A.Victoriano 5-9 0-0 13, Carvalho 4-9 3-6 13. Rebounds—China 37 (Wang 11), Angola 27 (A.Victoriano 6). Assists—China 10 (Hu 3), Angola 15 (Ucuahamba 5).
Lithuania 83, Croatia 81, 2OT
L: A. Sabonis 7-11 6-9 20; A. Karnisovas 3-6 10-15 16. C: D. Radja 2-9 8-10 12, T. Kukoc 6-16 18-22 33. Rebounds—Lithuania 31 (A. Sabonis 14) Croatia 38 (D. Radja 12). Assists—Lithuania 16 (R. Valsvila 6) Croatia 9 (T. Kukoc 6).
United States 96, Argentina 86
A: Nicola 4-9 3-4 13, Espil 7-15 10-11 27. U.S.: Robinson 5-7 8-10 18, O'Neal 6-8 1-3 13. Fouled out—None. Rebounds—Argentina 17 (Nicola 4), United States 37 (Robinson 7). Assists—Argentina 14 (Milanesio 7), United States 20 (Hardaway, Hill 5). Fouls—Argentina 23, United States 25. Technical Fouls—Milanesio, Barkley.
Brazil 101, Puerto Rico 98

WOMEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
Brazil	1	0	2
Canada	0	1	1
China	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
Ukraine	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Cuba	0	1	1
Zaire	0	1	1
Australia	0	0	0
South Korea	0	0	0

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Brazil 69, Canada 56
Ukraine 81, Zaire 65
United States 101, Cuba 84

Volleyball

WOMEN
POOL A

	W	L	Pts.
China	1	0	2
South Korea	1	0	2
United States	1	0	2
Japan	0	1	0
Netherlands	0	1	0
Ukraine	0	1	0

POOL B

	W	L	Pts.
Brazil	1	0	2
Cuba	1	0	2
Russia	1	0	2
Canada	0	1	0
Germany	0	1	0
Peru	0	1	0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
China 3, Netherlands 0 (15-10, 15-5, 15-7)
Russia 3, Germany 0 (15-5, 15-10, 15-7)
Cuba 3, Canada 0 (15-8, 15-8, 15-5)
South Korea 3, Japan 0 (15-10, 15-12, 15-10)
United States 3, Ukraine 0 (15-8, 15-5, 15-11)
Brazil 3, Peru 0 (15-7, 15-1, 15-5)
MEN
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Italy 3, South Korea 0 (15-13, 15-12, 15-8)
Netherlands 3, Tunisia 0 (15-4, 15-4, 15-2)

Weightlifting

GROUP A FINALS
119 POUNDS (54KG)
Results listed in snatch, clean and jerk and total order: 1, Halil Mutlu, Turkey, (132.5 kilograms-292 pounds; 155.0-342), 287.5, 634 pounds; 2, Xiangsen Zhang, China, (130.0-287; 150.0-331), 280.0-617; 3, Sevdalin Minchev, Bulgaria, (125.0-276; 152.5-336), 277.5-612; 4, Shizhong Lan, China, (125.0-276; 150.0-331), 275.0-606; 5, Traian Ciharean, Romania, (120.0-265; 145.0-320), 265.0-584; 6, Ivan Ivanov, Bulgaria, (112.5-248; 145.0-320), 257.5-568; 7, Kwang-Ku Ko, South Korea, (115.0-254; 140.0-309), 255.0-562; 8, Toshiyuki Notomi, Japan, (110.0-243; 140.0-309), 250.0-551; 9, Marek Gorzelniak, Poland, (107.5-237; 137.5-303), 245.0-540.

Gymnastics

MEN'S COMPULSORIES
1, Russia, 287.258 points; 2, China, 286.283; 3, Ukraine, 285.359; 4, Belarus, 285.222; 5, United States, 284.634; 6, Bulgaria, 283.534; 7, Korea, 283.384; 8, Japan, 282.823; 9, France, 282.197; 10, Germany, 282.147; 11, Romania, 281.873; 12, Italy, 280.560.

Shooting

MEN
10-METER AIR PISTOL
FINAL
1, Roberto Di Donna, Italy, (585, 99.2), 684.2; 2, Yifu Wang, China, (587, 97.1), 684.1; 3, Tanu Kiriakov, Bulgaria, (584, 99.8), 683.8; 4, Sergey Pyzhyanov, Russia, (583, 100.5), 683.5; 5, Jerzy Pietrzak, Poland, (585, 97.7), 682.7; 6, Zongliang Tan, China, (581, 101.0), 682.0; 7, Igor Basinski, Belarus, (582, 99.8), 681.8; 8, Friedhelm Sack, Namibia, (583, 97.2), 680.2.
WOMEN
10-METER AIR RIFLE
FINAL
1, Renata Mauer, Poland, (395, 102.6), 497.6; 2, Petra Horneber, Germany, (397, 100.4), 497.4; 3, Aleksandra Ivosev, Yugoslavia, (395, 102.2), 497.2; 4, Valerie Bellenoue, France, (395, 101.6), 496.6; 5, Olga Pogrebniak, Belarus, (394, 102.4), 496.4; 6, Maria Nedvedova, Czech Republic, (395, 100.1), 495.1; 7, Eva Joo, Hungary, (393, 101.5), 494.5; 8, Lesya Leskiv, Ukraine, (394, 100.2), 494.2.
10-METRE AIR PISTOL
PRELIMINARY
1, Marina Logvinenko, Russia, 390; 2, Olga Klochneva, Russia, 389; 3, Mariya Grozdeva, Bulgaria, 389; 4, Nino Salukvadze, Georgia, 385; 5, Jasna Sekaric, Yugoslavia, 384; 6, Galina Belloeva, Kazakhstan, 384; 7, Yuliya Bondareva, Kazakhstan, 383; 8, Lolita Milchina, Belarus, 382.
10-METRE AIR PISTOL
FINAL
1, Olga Klochneva, Russia, 490.1; 2, Marina Logvinenko, Russia, 488.5; 3, Mariya Grozdeva, Bulgaria, 488.5, bronze; 4, Jasna Sekaric, Yugoslavia, 487.1; 5, Nino Salukvadze, Georgia, 484.0; 6, Galina Belloeva, Kazakhstan, 481.7; 7, Yuliya Bondareva, Kazakhstan, 479.3; 8, Lolita Milchina, Belarus, 479.1.

Softball

	W	L	Pts.
United States	1	0	2
Canada	1	0	2
Australia	0	0	0
China	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	1	0
Taiwan	0	1	0
United States	1	0	2

SUNDAY'S RESULTS
United States 10, Puerto Rico 0
Canada 2, Taiwan 1

Wrestling

48 KG
PRELIMINARY
Zafer Gulyov, Russia, def. Hiroshi Kado Japan; Bayram Ozdemir, Turkey def. Enrique Aguilar, Mexico; Vamtan Ioann Agakzanian, Greece def. Jorge Yllescas, Peru; Gela Papashvili, Georgia def. Francesco Costantino, Italy; Bratan Tsenov, Bulgaria def. Abdullah Al Ezani, Yemen; Oleg Koutcherenko, Germany def. Tahir Zahidov, Azerbaijan; Wilber Sanchez Amita, Cuba def. Mujashid Maynard, U.S.; Aleksandr Pavlov, Belarus, def. Jose Ochoa, Venezuela; Kang Yong, North Korea def. Piotr Jablonski, Poland.
SECOND ROUND
Kwon-ho def. Gulyov; Agakzanian def. Ozdemir; Papashvili def. Tsenov; Amita def. Koutcherenko; Pavlov def. Yong.
QUARTERFINAL
Kwon-ho def. Agakzanian
GOLD MEDAL
Kwon-ho def. Pavlov.
BRONZE MEDAL
Gulyov def. Yong.
57 KG
PRELIMINARY
Aghasi Manukyan, Armenia def. Nabil Salhi, Tunisia; Ruslan Khakymov, Ukraine def. Remigijus Sukevicius, Lithuania; Yuri Melnichenko, Kazakhstan def. Aleksandr Ignatenko, Russia; Marian Sandu, Romania def. Sarkis Elgkian, Greece; Rifat Yildiz, Germany def. Armando Fernandez, Mexico; Luis Sarmiento Hernandez, Cuba def. David Maia, Portugal; Park Chi-ho, South Korea def. Kenkichi Nishimi, Japan; Dennis Hall, U.S. def. Seref Eroglu, Turkey; Algars Jansons, Latvia def. Stanislav Pawlaski, Poland; Sheng Zetian, China def. Vilayat Agayev, Azerbaijan.
SECOND ROUND
Khakymov def. Manukyan; Melnichenko def. Sandu; Yildiz def. Hernandez; Hall def. Chi-Ho; Zetian def. Jansons.
QUARTERFINAL
Melnichenko def. Khakymov
GOLD MEDAL
Melnichenko def. Hall.
BRONZE MEDAL
Zetian def. Khakymov.
68 KG
PRELIMINARY
Ljubal Colas Oris, Cuba def. Tariele Melelashvili, Georgia; Ender Mehmet, Romania def. Valeri Nikitin, Estonia; Yalcin Karapinar, Turkey def. Samuel Manukyan, Armenia; Rodney Smith, U.S. def. Jose Escobar, Colombia; Grigoriy Pulyayev, Uzbekistan def. Colin Daynes, Canada; Biser Georgiev, Bulgaria def. Anwar Kandafil, Morocco; Karmandar Madzhidov, Belarus def. Kim Young-Il, South Korea; Marko Yli-Hannuksela, Finland def. Rustam Adzhy, Ukraine; Yasushi Miyake, Japan def. Anders Magnusson, Sweden; Ghani Yalouz, France def. Aleksandr Tretyakov, Russia; Ryszard Wolny, Poland def. Attila Repka, Hungary.
SECOND ROUND
Colas Oris def. Memet; Smith def. Karapinar; Pulyayev def. Gorgiev; Madzhidov def. Yli-Hannuksela; Yalouz def. Miyake.
QUARTERFINALS
Wolvy def. Oris; Pulyayev def. Smith.
GOLD MEDAL
Wolvy def. Yalouz.
BRONZE MEDAL
Aleksandr Tretyakov, Russia.
82 KG
PRELIMINARY
Daulet Turlykhanov, Kazakhstan def. Elias Marcano, Venezuela; Raatbek Sanatbayev, Kyrgyzstan def. Aleksandar Jovancevic, Yugoslavia; Valery Tsilent, Belarus def. Jean-Pierre Wafflard, Belgium; Daniel Henderson, U.S. def. Pavel Frinta, Czech Republic; Martin Lidberg, Sweden def. Levon Geghamyan, Armenia; Sergey Tsvir, Russia def. Peter Farkas, Hungary; Thomas Zander, Germany def. Felix Isisola, Peru; Gotcha Tsitsiashvily, Israel def. Tuomo Karila, Finland; Park Myung-suk, S. Korea def. Anton Arghira, Romania.
SECOND ROUND
Yerlikaya def. Turlykhanov; Tsilent def. Sanatbayev; Lidberg def. Henderson; Tzitzuashvily def. Park; Zander def. Tsvir.
100 KG
PRELIMINARY
Mikael Ljungberg, Sweden def. Takashi Nonomura, Japan; Stipe Damjanovic, Croatia def. Mohamed Basri, Morocco; Teymuraz Edisherashvili, Russia def. Emilio Suarez, Venezuela; Heorhiy Soldadze, Ukraine def. Juan Diego Giraldo Cobale, Colombia; Sergey Lishtvan, Belarus def. Todor Manov, Bulgaria; Jason Gleasman, U.S. def. Bo Yanchuan, China; Hector Millian Perez, Cuba def. Colbie Bell, Canada; Giuseppe Giunta, Italy def. Bakur Gogitidze, Georgia; Igor Grabovetski, Moldova def. Urs Burgler, Switzerland; Andrzej Wronski, Poland def. Mohamed Naouar, Tunisia.

Fencing

MEN'S EPEE
QUARTERFINALS
Ivan Kovacs, Hungary, def. Mariusz Strzalka, Germany, 15-13; Geza Imre, Hungary, def. Sandro Cuomo, Italy, 15-14; Aleksandr Beketov, Russia, def. Jean-Michel Henry, France, 15-13; Ivan Trevejo Perez, Cuba, def. Kaido Kaaberma, Estonia, 15-14.
SEMIFINALS
Beketov def. Kovacs, 15-8; Perez def. Imre 15-10.
GOLD MEDAL
Beketov def. Perez 15-14.
BRONZE MEDAL
Imre def. Kovacs 15-9.
MEN'S SABRE
QUARTERFINAL
Damien Touya, France def. Rafal Sznajder, Poland, 15-12; Stanislav Pozdnyakov, Russia def. Vadym Guttsayt, Ukraine, 15-14; Jozsef Navarrete, Hungary def. Felix Becker, Germany, 15-7; Sergey Sharikov, Russia def. Steffen Wiesinger, Germany, 15-6.
GOLD MEDAL
Pozdnyakov def. Sharikov
BRONZE MEDAL
Touya, France
WOMEN'S EPEE
QUARTERFINALS
Valerie Barlois, France def. Timea Nagy, Hungary, 15-9; Gyoengyi Szalay Horvathne, Hungary def. Ko Jung-sun, South Korea, 15-5; Laura Flessel, France def. Adrienn Hormay, Hungary, 15-12; Margherita Zalaffi, Italy def. Eva-Maria Ittner, Germany, 15-1.
GOLD MEDAL
Flessel def. Barlois.
BRONZE MEDAL
Horvathne, Hungary

Judo

MEN'S HEAVYWEIGHT
SEMIFINALS
Ernesto Perez, Spain, def. Shenggang Liu, China, waza-ari, o-soto-gari; David Douillet, France, def. Naoya Ogawa, Japan, shido, defensive posture.
GOLD MEDAL
David Douillet, France, def. Ernesto Perez, Spain, ippon, 2:57.
REPECHAGE SEMIFINALS
Harry Van Barneveld, Belgium, def. Shenggang Liu, China, ippon, 3:38; Frank Moeller, Germany, def. Naoya Ogawa, Japan, ippon, 2:31.
WOMEN'S HEAVYWEIGHT
SEMIFINALS
Fuming Sun, China, def. Svetlana Gundarenko, Russia, waza-ari, seoi-nage; Estela Rodriguez, Cuba, def. Beata Maksymowa, Poland, ippon, 3:06.
GOLD MEDAL
Fuming Sun, China, def. Estela Rodriguez, Cuba, yuko, ippon-seoi-nage.
REPECHAGE SEMIFINALS
Christine Cicot, France, def. Svetlana Gundarenko, Russia, ippon, 2:37; Johanna Hagn, Germany, def. Beata Maksymowa, Poland, yuko, o-uchi-gari.
WOMEN'S HALF HEAVYWEIGHT
FIRST ROUND
Leng Chun Hui, China def. Chen Chiu-Ping, Taiwan; Tatyana Belyayeva, Ukraine def. M.M. St Louis, Mauritius; Cristina Curto, Spain def. Yevgenlya Bogunova, Kazakhstan; Ylenia Scapin, Italy, bye; Simona Richter, Romania, bye; Svetlana Galyant, Russia, bye; Ulla Werbrouck, Belgium, bye; O. Nazarenko, Turkmenistan, bye.
SECOND ROUND
Scapin def. Leng; Belyayeva def. Richter; Werbrouck def. Galyant; Curto def. Nazarenko.
GOLD MEDAL
Ulla Werbrouck, Belgium, def. Yoko Tanabe, Japan.
BRONZE MEDALS
Ylenia Scapin, Italy and Diadenis Luna, Cuba.
MEN'S HALF HEAVYWEIGHT
GOLD MEDAL
Pawel Nastula, Poland, def. Kim Min-soo, South Korea.
BRONZE MEDALS
Stephane Traineau, France and Miguel Fernandes, Brazil.

Rowing

MEN
PRELIMINARIES
COXLESS PAIR
Heat 1—1, France, 6:25.75; 2, Italy, 6:39.34; 3, New Zealand, 6:42.15; 4, Belgium, 6:43.83; 5, Lithuania, 6:45.92; 6, Austria, 6:46.18.
Heat 2—1, Britain, 6:50.04; 2, Croatia, 6:54.05; 3, Argentina, 6:56.03; 4, Germany, 6:57.78; 5, Netherlands, 7:00.45; 6, South Africa, 7:01.05.
Heat 3—1, Australia, 6:46.12; 2, U.S., 6:53.95; 3, Bulgaria, 6:56.09; 4, Belarus, 6:57.57; 5, Romania, 6:57.77; 6, Japan, 7:06.56.
COXLESS FOURS
Heat 1—1, Italy, 6:14.25; 2, Romania, 6:18.03; 3, Norway, 6:19.79; 4, Germany, 6:21.98; 5, Argentina, 6:33.29.
Heat 2—1, Great Britain, 6:14.74; 2, Croatia, 6:17.42; 3, Poland, 6:19.15; 4, United States, 6:20.72; 5, China, 6:30.16.
Heat 3—1, Australia, 6:15.05; 2, Slovenia, 6:15.86; 3, France, 6:18.70; 4, New Zealand, 6:30.03.
SINGLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Xeno Mueller, Switzerland, 7:26.75; 2, Iztok Cop, Slovenia, 7:32.69; 3, Horst Nussbaumer, Austria, 7:36.15; 4, Giovanni Calabrese, Italy, 7:39.90; 5, Anton Sesma, Russia, 7:49.44; 6, Daisaku Takeda, Japan, 7:54.93.
DOUBLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Norway, 6:43.35; 2, Poland, 6:48.13; 3, Australia, 6:50.15; 4, Slovakia, 6:55.87; 5, South Korea, 7:11.56.
Heat 2—1, Denmark, 6:48.75; 2, Germany, 6:51.41; 3, Belgium, 6:54.80; 4, Slovenia, 7:02.45; 5, Spain, 7:13.99
Heat 3—1, Italy, 6:48.22; 2, Latvia, 6:52.80; 3, Croatia, 6:55.40; 4, Austria, 6:56.55; 5, Britain, 7:00.74.
Heat 4—1, France, 6:44.01; 2, Canada, 6:48.03; 3, Brazil, 6:49.92; 4, Hungary, 6:57.63.
WOMEN
PRELIMINARIES
COXLESS PAIR
Heat 1—1, Australia, 7:26.92; 2, Germany, 7:28.45; 3, Netherlands, 7:43.58; 4, South Africa, 7:49.69; 5, Argentina, 8:12.58.
Heat 2—1, France, 7:31.91; 2, Russia, 7:42.76; 3, Romania, 7:49.94; 4, Britain, 8:03.53.
Heat 3—1, U.S., 7:34.29; 2, Canada, 7:38.98; 3, China, 7:46.80; 4, Czech Rep., 7:54.72.
Heat 4—1, France, 6:44.01; 2, Canada, 6:48.03; 3, Brazil, 6:49.92; 4, Hungary, 6:57.63.
SINGLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Maria Brandin, Sweden, 8:00.70; 2, Rumyana Neykova, Bulgaria, 8:12.85; 3, Tonia Svaier, Greece, 8:17.49; 4, Birute Sakickiene, Lithuania, 8:21.78; 5, Meike Evers, Germany, 8:24.14; 6, Elina Urbano, Argentina, 8:42.59.
Heat 2—1, Yekaterina Khodotovich, Belarus, 8:03.73; 2, Annelies Bredael, Belgium, 8:08.40; 3, Ruth Davidon, U.S., 8:09.78; 4, Celine Garcia, France, 8:10.22; 5, Elisabeta Lipa, Romania, 8:22.92; 6, Samia Hireche, Algeria, 9:08.31.
Heat 3—1, Trine Hansen, Denmark, 8:02.06; 2, Silken Laumann, Canada, 8:10.57; 3, Xiaochun Liu, China, 8:12.82; 4, Guin Batten, Britain, 8:16.75; 5, Laila Finska-Bezerra, Finland, 8:31.56.
DOUBLE SCULLS
Heat 1—1, Canada, 7:23.07; 2, China, 7:26.47; 3, U.S., 7:31.98; 4, Latvia, 7:36.18; 5, Italy, 7:47.07.
Heat 2—1, Australia 7:20.10; 2, Germany 7:21.13; 3, Bulgaria 7:36.48; 4, Argentina 7:57.05; 5, South Korea 8:34.55.
Heat 3—1, Netherlands, 7:23.12; 2, New Zealand, 7:26.83; 3, Ukraine, 7:27.12; 4, Norway, 7:30.32.

Swimming

MEN
100 BREASTSTROKE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Jorge Arias, Peru, 1 minute, 06.03 seconds; 2, Jean Razakarivony, Madagascar, 1:07.34; 3, Bernard Desmarais, Mauritius, 1:09.05. 4, Karar Rahman, Bangladesh, 1:11.47; 5, S.A.B.S.Sultan Alotaibi, Kuwait, 1:12.65.
Heat 2—1, Vadim Tatarov, Moldova, 1:04.87; 2, Mauricio Moreno Castillo, Colombia, 1:05.22; 3, Juan Jose Madrigal, Costa Rica, 1:05.47; 4, Jorg Lindemeier, Namibia, 1:05.50; 5, Christophe Verdino, Monaco, 1:05.66; 6, Francisco Suriano, El Salvador, 1:05.82; 7, Desmond Koh, Singapore, 1:06.97; 8, Yevgeniy Petrashov, Kyrgyzstan, 1:07.44.
Heat 3—1, Mario Gonzalez Montesinos, Cuba, 1:03.05; 2, Ratapong Sirisanont, Thailand, 1:03.81; 3, Aleksey Krivenisov, Belarus, 1:04.20; 4, Nerijus Beiga, Lithuania, 1:04.45; 5, Elvin Chia, Malaysia, 1:04.46; 6, Borge Mork, Norway, 1:04.92; 7, Chih-Yung Huang, Taiwan, 1:05.26; 8, Aleksandr Savitskiy, Kazakhstan, 1:05.85.
Heat 4—1, Jeremy Linn, United States, 1:01.53 (QA); 2, Kurt Grote, U.S., 1:02.01 (QA); 3, Oleksandr Dzhaburiya, Ukraine, 1:02.70 (QB); 4, Paul Kent, New Zealand, 1:02.76 (QB); 5, Richard Maden, Britain, 1:02.78 (QB); 6, Vadim Alekseyev, Israel, 1:02.92. 7, Kwang-Jea Cho, South Korea, 1:03.39; 8, Marek Krawczyk, Poland, 1:03.67.
Heat 5—1, Mark Warnecke, Germany, 1:01.79 (QA); 2, Karoly Guttler, Hungary, 1:01.80 (QA); 3, Phillip Rogers, Australia, 1:01.80 (QA); 4, Qiliang Zeng, China, 1:02.26 (QA); 5, Daniel Malek, Czech Republic, 1:02.46 (QB); 6, Akira Hayashi, Japan, 1:02.63 (QB); 7, Marc Capdevilla, Spain, 1:02.69 (QB); 8, Todd Torres, Puerto Rico, 1:03.80.
Heat 6—1, Fred Deburghgraeve, Belgium, 1:00.60 (QA), World Record (Old Record: 1:00.95, Karoly Guttler, Hungary, August 1993); 2, Stanislav Lopukhov, Russia, 1:02.00 (QA); 3, Roman Ivanovskiy, Russia, 1:02.69 (QB); 4, Norbert Rozsa, Hungary, 1:02.72 (QB); 5, Vladimir Latocha, France, 1:02.80; 6, Benno Gerrit Kuipers, Netherlands, 1:02.92; 7, Yoshinobu Miyazaki, Japan, 1:03/13. 8, Jonathan Cleveland, Canada, 1:03.14.
CONSOLATION FINAL
1, Latocha, 1:02.28; 2, Malek, 1:02.39; 3, Maden, 1:02.51; 4, Hayashi, 1:02.75; 5, Dzhaburiya, 1:02.91; 6, Kent, 1:03.05; 7, Capdevilla, 1:03.51; 8, Ivanovskiy, DQ.
FINAL
1, Deburghgraeve, 1:00.65; 2, Linn, 1:00.77; 3, Warnecke, 1:01.33; 4, Guttler, 1:01.49; 5, Rogers, 1:01.64; 6, Grote, 1:01.69; 7, Zeng, 1:02.01; 8, Lopukhov, 1:02.13.
200 FREESTYLE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Carlos Santander, Venezuela, 1:53.13; 2, Carl Probert, Fiji, 1:56.33; 3, Thamer S.A.M. Alshamrouikh, Kuwait, 2:13.75.
Heat 2—1, Jose Isaza Chu, Panama, 1:54.98; 2, Jure Bucar, Slovenia, 1:54.75; 3, Raymond Papa, Philippines, 1:54.77; 4, Bartosz Sikora, Poland, 1:55.33; 5, Ju Wei Sng, Singapore, 1:55.51; 6, Dmitriy Lepin, Kyrgyzstan, 1:55.52; 7, Felipe Delgado, Ecuador, 1:57.10; 8, Denys Zavhorodniy, Ukraine, 1:58.67.
Heat 3—1, Miroslav Vucetic, Croatia, 1:51.26; 2, Yun-Ho Koh, South Korea, 1:52.80; 3, Vyacheslav Kabanov, Uzbekistan, 1:53.36; 4, Earl McCarthy, Ireland, 1:53.67; 5, Dimitrios Manganas, Greece, 1:52.84; 6, Salim Iles, Algeria, 1:54.10; 7, Torlarp Sethsothorn, Thailand, 1:54.73; 8, Andrei Zakharov, Moldova, 1:57.47.
Heat 4—1, Danyon Loader, New Zealand, 1:48.48 (QA); 2, Gustavo Borges, Brazil, 1:49.00 (QA); 3, x-Paul Palmer, Britain, 1:49.05 (QA); 4, Jani Sievinen, Finland, 1:49.05 (QB); 5, Aimo Heilmann, Germany, 1:49.57 (QB); 6, Vladimir Pyshnenko, Russia, 1:49.79 (QB); 7, Nicolae Butacu, Romania, 1:50.83; 8, Attila Czene, Hungary, 1:51.59.
Heat 5—1, Anders Holmertz, Sweden, 1:48.41 (QA); 2, Josh Davis, U.S., 1:48.63 (QA); 3, Massimiliano Rosolino, Italy, 1:48.80 (QA); 4, Piermaria Siciliano, Italy, 1:49.98 (QB); 5, John Piersma, U.S., 1:50.59 (QB); 6, Shunsuke Ito, Japan, 1:51.97; 7, Christophe Bordeau, France, 1:52.17; 8, Mikloes Koller, Hungary, 1:52.19.
Heat 6—1, Pieter van den Hoogenband, Netherlands, 1:48.68 (QA); 2, Daniel Kowalski, Australia, 1:48.92 (QA); 3, Michael Klim, Australia, 1:49.17 (QB); 4, Antti Kasvio, Finland, 1:50.55 (QB); 5, Jacob Carstensen, Denmark, 1:50.79 (QB); 6, Andrew Clayton, Britain, 1:51.06; 7, Trent Bray, New Zealand, 1:51.59; 8, Aleksey Yegorov, Kazakhstan, 1:51.66.
CONSOLATION FINAL
1, Heilmann, 1:48.81; 2, Klim, 1:49.50; 3, Pyshnenko, 1:49.55; 4, Piersma, 1:49.90; 5, Siciliano, 1:50.07; 6, Carstensen, 1:50.54; 7, Clayton, 1:50.59; 8, Butacu, 1:51.46.
FINAL
1, Loader, 1:47.63; 2, Borges, 1:48.08; 3, Kowalski, 1:48.25; 4, van den Hoogenband, 1:48.36; 5, Holmertz, 1:48.42; 6, Rosolino, 1:48.50; 7, Davis, 1:48.54; 8, Palmer, 1:49.39.
WOMEN
100 FREESTYLE
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Anna Nyiry, Hungary, 57.82; 2, Teresa Moodie, Zimbabwe, 58.59; 3, Valeria Alvarez, Argentina, 59.26; 4, Viktoriya Polyakova, Kyrgyzstan, 59.40; 5, Gabrijela Ujcic, Croatia, 59.92; 6, Duska Radan, Yugoslavia, 1:00.34; 7, Caroline Pickering, Fiji, 1:00.51; 8, Gail Rizzo, Malta, 1:02.19.
Heat 2—1, Siobhan Cropper, Trinidad and Tobago, 57.30; 2, Judith Draxler, Austria, 57.34; 3, Antonia Machaira, Greece, 57.92; 4, Kristyna Kynerova, Czech Republic, 58.03; 5, Sandrine Paquier, Switzerland, 58.38; 6, Svetlana Zhidko, Belarus, 58.64; 7, Shu-Min Tsai, Taiwan, 58.65; 8, Yevgeniya Yermakova, Kazakhstan, 59.12.
Heat 3—1, Minna Salmela, Finland, 57.15; 2, Gabrielle Rose, Brazil, :57.16; 3, Cecilia Vianini, Italy, 57.17; 4, Metka Sparovec, Slovenia, :57.66; 5, Monica Dahl, Namibia, 57.95; 6, Helene Muller, South Africa, :57.98; 7, Bo-Eun Lee, South Korea, 58.27; 8, Joscelin Yeo, Singapore, :58.87.
Heat 4—1, Sandra Volker, Germany, 55.55 (QA); 2, Amy van Dyken, U.S., 55.94 (QA); 3, Liliana Dobrescu, Romania, 56.27 (QB); 4, Susan Rolph, Britain, 56.62 (QB); 5, Shannon Shakespeare, Canada, :56.63; 6, Solenne Figues, France, 56.90; 7, Sumika Minamoto, Japan, :57.25; 8, Dita Zelviene, Lithuania, 58.57.
Heat 5—1, Jingyi Le, China, 54.90 (QA); 2, Karin Brienesse, Netherlands, 55.81 (QA); 3, Sarah Ryan, Australia, 56.07 (QA); 4, Natalya Meshcheryakova, Russia, 56.33 (QB); 5, Karen Pickering, Britain, 56.40 (QB); 6, Rania Elwani, Egypt, 56.89; 7, Claudia Franco, Spain, 57.00; 8, Alison Fitch, New Zealand, 57.7.
Heat 6—1, Angel Martino, U.S., 55.44 (QA); 2, Franziska van Almsick, Germany, 55.80 (QA); 3, Mette Jacobsen, Denmark, 56.06 (QA); 4, Ying Shan, China, 56.10 (QB); 5, Leah Martindale, Barbados, 56.13 (QB); 6, Martina Moravcova, Slovak Republic, 56.20 (QB); 7, Linda Olofsson, Sweden, 56.56 (QB); 8, Vibeke Johansen, Norway, 56.88.
CONSOLATION FINAL
1, Shan, 55.74; 2, Olofsson, 55.83; 3, Dobrescu, 55.98; 4, Martindale, 56.03; 5, Meshcheryakova, 56.17; 6, Pickering, 56.32; 7, Moravcova, 56.47; 8, Rolph, 56.58.
FINAL
1, Le, 54.50; 2, Volker, 54.88; 3, Martino, 54.93; 4, van Dyken, 55.11; 5, van Almsick, 55.59; 6, Ryan, 55.85; 7, Jacobsen, 56.01; 8, Brienesse, 56.1
400 MEDLEY
PRELIMINARIES
Heat 1—1, Yseult Gervy, Belgium, 4:53.11 2 (QB); 2, Carolyn Adel, Surinam, 4:55.48; 3, Mirjana Boseveska, Macedonia, 4:55.57; 4, Aikaterini Sarakatsani, Greece, 4:56.32; 5, Praphalsai Minpraphal, Thailand, 4:58.33; 6, Ji-Hyun Lee, South Korea, 4:59.52; 7, Shu-Tzu Hsieh, Taiwan, 5:01.70.
Heat 2—1, Sabine Herbst, Germany, 4:45.34 (QA); 2, Maria Becerra, Spain, 4:45.54 (QA); 3, Joanne Malar, Canada, 4:47.85 (QB); 4, Elli Overton, Australia, 4:49.82 (QB); 5, Yanyan Wu, China, 4:54.07; 6, Anna Wilson, New Zealand, 4:55.72; 7, Martina Nemec, Austria, 5:02.52; 8, Nadege Cliton, France, 5:06.46.
Heat 3—1, Michelle Smith, Ireland, 4:43.79 (QA); 2, Whitney Metzler, U.S., 4:44.74 (QA); 3, Fumie Kurotori, Japan, 4:48.51 (QB); 4, Hideko Hiranaka, Japan, 4:49.32 (QB); 5, Pavla Chrastova, Czech Republic, 4:51.35 (QB); 6, Yan Chen, China, 4:53.87; 7, Britta Vestergaard, Denmark, 4:55.03; 8, Cathleen Rund, Germany, 4:55.30.
Heat 4—1, Krisztina Egerszegi, Hungary, 4:43.09 (QA); 2, Emma Johnson, Australia, 4:43.45 (QA); 3, Allison Wagner, U.S., 4:44.06 (QA); 4, Beatrice Coada, Romania, 4:44.66 (QA); 5, Nancy Sweetnam, Canada, 4:48.56 (QB); 6, Hana Cerna, Czech Republic, 4:49.43 (QB); 7, Sarah Hardcastle, Britain, 4:54.64; 8, Darya Shmeliyova, Russia Federation, 4:57.06.
CONSOLATION FINAL
1, Malar, 4:46.34; 2, Cerna, 4:46.78; 3, Sweetnam, 4:47.55; 4, Kurotori, Japan, 4:47.98; 5, Hiranaka, 4:48.72; 6, Overton, 4:50.73; 7, Gervy, 4:52.89; 8, Chrastova, 4:56.23.
FINAL
1, Smith, 4:39.18; 2, Wagner, 4:42.03; 3, Egerszegi, 4:42.53; 4, Herbst, 4:43.78; 5, Johnson, 4:44.02; 6, Coada, 4:44.91; 7, Becerra, 4:45.17; 8, Metzler, 4:46.20.

Water Polo

POOL A

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Hungary	2	0	0	17	15	4
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	19	15	3
Spain	1	0	0	9	3	2
Russia	0	1	1	16	17	1
Netherlands	0	1	0	6	10	0
Germany	0	2	0	11	18	0

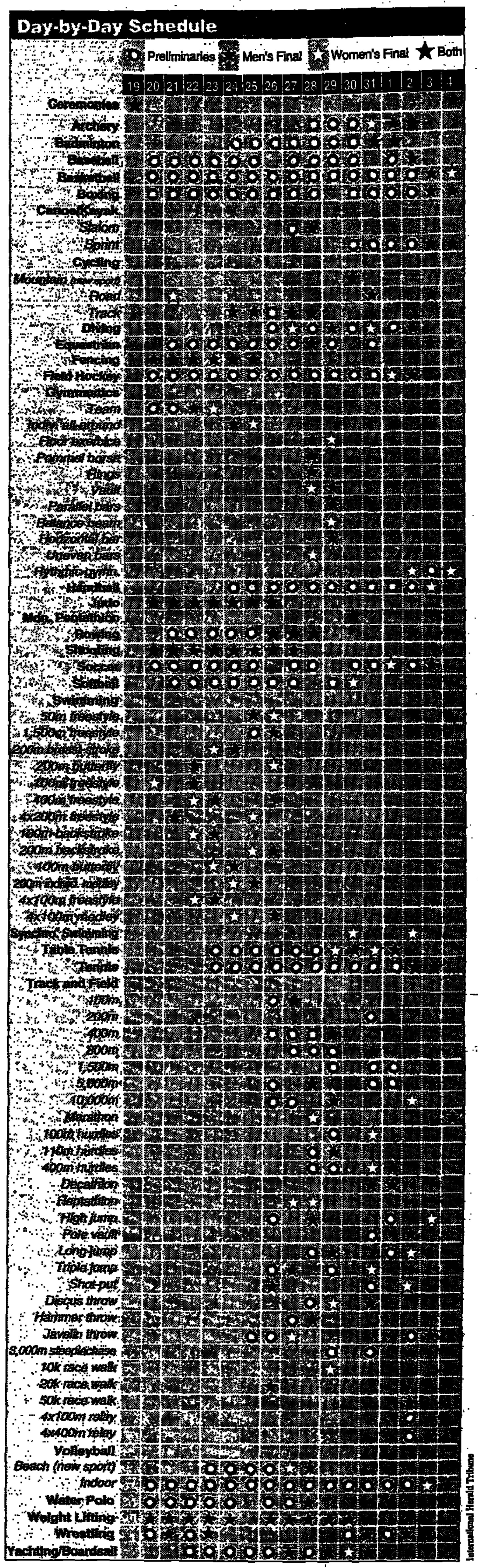
POOL B

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts.
Croatia	1	0	0	8	5	2
Italy	1	0	0	10	7	2
Romania	0	0	1	6	6	1
Ukraine	0	0	1	6	6	1
Greece	0	1	0	5	8	0
United States	0	1	0	7	10	0

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
Yugoslavia 10, Netherlands 6
Hungary 8, Russia 7
Croatia 8, Greece 5
Spain 9, Germany 3
Ukraine 6, Romania 6, tie
Italy 10, United States 7
SUNDAY'S RESULTS
Yugoslavia 9, Russia 9
Hungary 9, Germany 8

Cycling

WOMEN
GOLD—J. Longo-Ciprelli, France, 2:36:13.
SILVER—Imelda Chiappa, Italy, 2:36:38.
BRONZE—Clara Hughes, Canada, 2:36:44.



Timetable

MONDAY, JULY 22

All times are EDT

BASEBALL, Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium — Australia vs. Netherlands, 10 a.m.; Nicaragua vs. Italy, 3 p.m.; United States vs. South Korea, 8 p.m.
BASKETBALL, Men — Brazil vs. Greece at Morehouse, 10 a.m.; Croatia vs. China at Morehouse, Noon; South Korea vs. Puerto Rico at Morehouse, 3 p.m.; Yugoslavia vs. Australia at Morehouse, 5 p.m.; Argentina vs. Lithuania at Georgia Dome, 8 p.m.; Angola vs. United States at Georgia Dome, 10 p.m.
BOXING, Alexander Memorial Coliseum — 1:30, 8p.m.
EQUESTRIAN, Georgia International Horse Park — Open 3-day team dressage, Second round, 9 a.m.
FENCING Georgia World Congress Center — Men's and women's individual foil, first round, 8 a.m.; Men's and women's individual foil, quarterfinals; Women's individual foil, semifinals, 3 p.m.; Women's individual foil, medal bouts; Men's individual foil, semifinals; Men's individual foil, medal bouts.
FIELD HOCKEY, Men — Morris Brown — Pakistan vs. Spain, 9 a.m.; Germany vs. India, 5:30 p.m.; United States vs. Argentina, 8 p.m. Women — Clark Atlanta — Australia vs. Argentina, 9 a.m.; United States vs. South Korea, 11 a.m.
GYMNASTICS, Georgia Dome — Men's team first optional, 9:15 a.m.; Men's team second optional, 12:30 p.m.; Men's team finals, 4:30 p.m.
JUDO, Georgia World Congress Center — Men's and women's middleweight prelims, 9:30 a.m.; Men's and women's middleweight repechage; Men's and women's middleweight finals, 3 p.m.
ROWING, Lake Lanier — Men's and Women's double sculls, prelims, 9 a.m.; Men's lightweight coxless four, prelims; Men's and Women's quadruple sculls, prelims; Men's and Women's eight, prelims.
SHOOTING, Wolf Creek Shooting Complex — Men's 10-meter air rifle prelims, 10 a.m.; finals.
SOCCER, Men — Spain vs. France at Orlando, Fla., 7 p.m.; Saudi Arabia vs. Australia at Miami, 7 p.m.; Tunisia at United States at Birmingham, Ala., 7:30 p.m.; Argentina vs. Portugal at Washington, 7:30 p.m.
SOFTBALL, Golden Park — Australia vs. Taiwan, 9 a.m.; Japan vs. China, 11:30 a.m.; Puerto Rico vs. Canada, 6:30 p.m.; United States vs. Netherlands, 9 p.m.
SWIMMING, Georgia Tech — Women's 400 freestyle prelims, 10:05 a.m.; Men's 100 freestyle, prelims; Women's 100 backstroke, prelims; Men's 200 butterfly prelims; Women's 400 freestyle relay, prelims; Women's 400 freestyle, final A-B, 7:33 p.m.; Men's 100 freestyle, final A-B; Women's 100 backstroke, final A-B; Men's 200 butterfly, final A-B; Women's 400 freestyle relay finals.
VOLLEYBALL, Women — China vs. South Korea at Omni Coliseum, 10 a.m.; Ukraine vs. Japan at Omni Coliseum, 12:30 p.m.; Russia vs. Canada at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; Germany vs. Peru at U. of Georgia, 4 p.m.; Netherlands vs. United States at Omni Coliseum, 7:30 p.m.; Cuba vs. Brazil at Omni Coliseum, 10 p.m.
WATER POLO, Georgia Tech Aquatic Center — Russia vs. Germany, 11 a.m.; Spain vs. Yugoslavia, 12:40 p.m.; Greece vs. Romania, 3 p.m.; Hungary vs. Netherlands, 4:40 p.m.; Croatia vs. Italy, 6:20 p.m.; Ukraine vs. United States, 10 p.m.
WEIGHTLIFTING, Georgia World Congress Center — 64kg, group B, 12:30 p.m.; 64kg, group A finals, 3:30 p.m.
WRESTLING (GRECO ROMAN), Georgia World Congress Center — 10 a.m., 3:30p.m.
YACHTING, Savannah — Open Laser; Women's Europe; Open Star; Men's Finn; Open Soling; Open Tornado; Men's Mistral; Women's Mistral, 1st and 2d races, 1 p.m.

Olympic TV

According to the Atlanta Olympic News Agency, the following countries and broadcasters shall be televising the 1996 Summer Games, either live or on a pre-recorded schedule. Please consult local listings for dates and times of the transmissions in your area.

EUROPE	
Austria	Austrian Television
Belgium	BRTN, RTBF
Bulgaria	Bulgarian National Television
Croatia	Hrvatska Televizija
Czech Rep	Czech Television
Cyprus	Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation
Denmark	Danmarks Radio-TV
England	British Broadcasting Corporation
Estonia	Estonian Television
Finland	Finland Broadcasting Company
France	Canal Plus, Europe 1, Eurosport, France 2 and 3, RadioTV Luxembourg, TF1
Germany	Westdeutscher Rundfunk Koeln, Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen
Greece	Elliniki Radiofonia Tileorasis TV
Hungary	Hungarian Television, TS Telesport
Iceland	Rikisutvarpid
Ireland	Dublin 4
Italy	Radiotelevisione Italiana, Telemontecarlo
Lithuania	Lithuanian Radio and Television
Latvia	Latvian Television
Netherlands	Nederlandse Omroepprogramma Stichting
Norway	Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation TV
Poland	Polish Television
Portugal	Radiotelevisao Portuguesa
Romania	Televiziunea Romana
Russia	Rossiiskoe Teleradio, Ostankino Teleradio
Slovak Rep.	Slovak Television
Spain	Television Espanola
Sweden	Swedish Television
Switzerland	EBU Operations Group
Turkey	Turkish Radio and Television
Ukraine	Ukraine National Television Company
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia RTV
MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA	
Algeria	Entreprise Nat'le de Television Algerienne
Egypt	Egyptian Radio and Television Union
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting
Israel	Israel Broadcasting Authority
Morocco	Radiodiffusion Television Marocaine
South Africa	South African Broadcasting Corporation
Tunis	Arab States Broadcasting Union
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	
Australia	Australian Broadcasting Corporation, Seven Network
China	China Central TV
Hong Kong	Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union, Television Broadcast Limited, Asia Television Limited
India	Doordarshan India
Indonesia	PT Cakrawala Andalas Television, PT Rajawali Citra Television Indonesia, PT Surya Citra.
Japan	TV Asahi, NipponHoso Kyokai, Fuji, Tokyo Broadcasting System, TV Tokyo
Korea	Korean Broadcasting System, Munwah Broadcasting system
Pakistan	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Pakistan Television
Philippines	People's Television Network
Singapore	Television Corporation of Singapore
Taiwan	Taiwan Pool
Thailand	Television of Thailand
THE AMERICAS	
Argentina	Canal 2 De La Plata, Republica, Arterapublicana, Telefe
Barbados	Caribbean Broadcasting Union
Brazil	Rede Bandeirantes, TV Globo, Rede Manchete, TV Record, Sistema Brasileiro de Televisao
Canada	Canadian Broadcasting Corp., Canada TV
Chile	TV Nacional de Chile, Canal 13
Colombia	RCN
Cuba	Instituto Cubano de Radio y Televisa
Ecuador	Telerrazonas
Mexico	Televisa de Mexico, TV Azteca, Organizacion de la Television
United States	NBC Atlantic Olympic Broadcasting 1996
Uruguay	Canal 4
Venezuela	Radio Caracas TV, Venevision, Venezolana de Television

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ATLANTA OLYMPICS

Poland Takes First Gold of The Games

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

WOLF CREEK, Georgia — The first medal of the Summer Games was won Saturday by Renata Mauer of Poland, on as dramatic a turnaround as any sport could have.

Mauer won the women's 10-meter air-rifle competition, catching Petra Horneber of Germany on the last clicks

SHOOTING

of their expensive instruments. Mauer plugged the tiny dot for a 10.7 out of a possible 10.9. Nearly simultaneously, Horneber missed the bull's-eye completely for an 8.8 and lost the gold medal by .2.

Horneber jerked her head downward as she realized how badly she had shot. Hers was the worst shot of the 80 fired by 10 competitors in the final round.

"It was like missing the hole on a one-and-a-half-foot putt," said her husband, Ralf.

The fans in the packed gallery gasped at the state-of-the-art, air-conditioned shooting range out on the far edge of suburbia. Almost immediately, the scores flashed on the computerized board, and they knew the order was Mauer, Horneber and Aleksandra Ivosev of Yugoslavia for the first medals of the Summer Games.

[On Sunday, Olga Klochneva of Russia won the gold medal in the women's 10-meter air pistol, The Associated Press reported. Marina Logvinenko of Russia won the silver and the bronze went to Mariya Grozdeva of Bulgaria.]

Saturday's event was treated with pomp and circumstance that included the presence of Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, as well as the fanfare, the wreath, the anthem and the medals.

These medals were special because for the first time in Olympic history, each particular sport is noted in a pictogram on the back side, and the edge of each medal is inscribed with the name of the event.

From a distance, somebody might fret about the incongruity of awarding the first medal of the Games for shooting a firearm while lethal weapons are being fired all over the world. But in reality, the discipline and caution and skill demonstrated by the competitors is in the same league as other Olympic athletes.

"We don't use the word 'weapon,' " said Ernest J. Vande Zande, the team leader of the U.S. shooters and a retired shooter himself. "Weapons are used for destructive purposes, while this is competitive marksmanship." Before the 9 A.M. starting time, the women rested in chairs, facing the targets. Some stared into space and others read books.

Lida Fariman of Iran wore a traditional black chador, the cloak worn by Islamic women, while her coach, Mahin Fahrdizad, also wearing a chador, sat behind her in the first row.

When the competition began, each competitor fired lead pellets from .177-caliber guns at a bull's-eye exactly one-half millimeter (.02 inches) wide — or, as the U.S. press guide put it, "the size of the period at the end of this sentence."

The women took 40 shots each within 1 hour and 15 minutes, and the eight finalists moved to the larger range for the final round: 10 shots, each within 75 seconds, sounding like a rather metallic, hollow "splat."

Horneber was asked later how she felt about her one colossally bad shot. She said it was "nervousness" but added "it could have happened on any shot, not just the last."

Then she added, "Rather than say I lost the gold medal, I'd like to say I won the silver."



Michael S. Green/The Associated Press
Renata Mauer, seconds after firing her last shot to win the gold medal.

U.S. Baseball Team Gets a Scare

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — For two summers, as his future Olympians toured America facing international competition, U.S. baseball coach Skip Bertman greeted every screwup with joy.

If the bus was late, he said, "That's good." If the bus got lost, he said, "That's good, too." If the team had to eat breakfast at McDonald's at dawn, he'd say, "Great. Get used to the Olympic Experience." Three times, Bertman concocted irritations that forced the team to rise at 5 A.M. on a game day.

"I've been here before," said Bertman, the pitching coach on the '88 U.S. team that won a gold medal in Seoul. "The Olympics is one big snafu."

Naturally, in the first event on the first day of Olympic competition, everything went wrong. If Bertman hadn't prepared his team for every imaginable distraction, the U.S. team, which came here to upset Cuba for the gold medal, might have lost to lowly Nicaragua. It was a near thing.

The Opening Ceremonies ran so long the previous night that the U.S. players didn't get to bed until 2 A.M. Their game was set for 10 A.M., so they set their alarm clocks for 6. Batting practice was at 8. As if that wasn't enough, the bus for Bertman and his boys arrived an hour late. Like a lot of buses here, it was lost. "Everything sure was a bit unusual," said U.S. centerfielder Jacque Jones. "We got four hours of sleep. Then we play at 10 A.M. We usually play at 7 P.M. But our coach always says, 'No matter what, you can't be disturbed or beaten by the elements.' "

While the elements were bad enough, Nicaragua proved even tougher. All its starting players had made the sacrifice of skipping the Opening Ceremonies so they could have a full night's sleep before facing the right handed pitcher Kris Benson, the first player chosen

Vantage Point / **THOMAS BOSWELL**

overall in the major league draft.

To the shock of 40,458 fans, Nicaragua led, 1-0, in the fifth inning. It would have been the upset of the decade in international baseball; Nicaragua lost to the United States, 47-11, in a recent four-game series. Bertman said that Asdrudes Flores, the Nicaraguan starting pitcher, was the problem.

"I was very worried," said Bertman. "Flores is our worst nightmare. A left-hander with control, a changeup and a curveball." Bertman's No. 2-3-4 hitters are all left-handed. "After we started leaving runners everywhere, then after we hit three balls to the warning track and got nothing for it, I was scared to death," he said. "The natural law of baseball is upsets."

The American team gradually awoke to the challenge, winning 4-1 with two runs in the fifth and two more in the sixth. Once again, the U.S. team showed that while its hitting may be mighty (8.7 runs a game during a 28-3 summer tour), it's pitching is its defining strength.

The team has four pitchers who were taken within the first six picks in the U.S. major league draft. All probably have the ability to be stars someday. The slim, mechanically precise Benson is often compared to Greg Maddux for his control, and he throws fastballs at 92 to 93 miles per hour (about 148 kilometers per hour).

But the real jewel may be Seth Greisinger. The tall right-hander was 12-2 at the University of Virginia this past season, then went sixth in the draft. More important, his curve and changeup are his best pitches. "His changeup is an anti-Cuba pitch and an anti-Japan pitch — they don't like it," Bertman has said. "Those guys can hit the fastball, no matter how fast it is."

As usual, America will be the only team with a realistic chance to beat Cuba in an international competition. Japan is good. South Korea can play. But a U.S.-Cuba final is what everybody wants. In '95, the U.S. team swept four games from a Cuba squad that was in a generational transition. Now, Cuba's old dead wood has been pruned and its new young team won three of five games from the Unite States this summer. Still, most games were thrilling donnybrooks.

"They're still better than we are but this is the best chance we've ever had to knock them off," said Bertman.

The Associated Press reported:

Cuba 19, Australia 8 Antonio Pacheco set an Olympic record with seven RBIs and defending champion Cuba pulled away for a 19-8 victory over Australia on Saturday.

Tied 8-8 through the fifth, Pacheco and Eduardo Peret both hit two-run homers in the decisive sixth inning, when the Cubans scored eight runs to pull away from the Australians.

Japan 12, Netherlands 2 Yasuyaki Saigo's pinch three-run homer completed a six-run rally that carried Japan to victory over the Netherlands in a game shortened to seven innings. Saigo's homer, the third of the night by Japan, led to the 10-run margin that brought the game to an end.

■ U.S. Wins Softball Opener

In the first-ever Olympic softball game, Michele Granger dominated Puerto Rico and the United States glided to a 10-0 victory on Sunday. Granger allowed two hits and struck out 10 before a sellout crowd of 8,500.

Judo Loses Two Men On Way to Weigh In

The Associated Press

The toughest part of the Olympic judo competition seems to be figuring out how to get to the weigh-in.

For the second straight day, an athlete was disqualified Sunday in judo after going to the wrong place.

Walid Al Awazen of Jordan said he was given the wrong information by staff at the Olympic Village information desk. But François Besson, sports director of the International Judo Federation, said the correct venue for the weigh-in was announced twice at the draw.

The disqualification came one day after a Georgian judo star lost his Olympic title while sitting on a bus.

Defending champion David Khakhaleichvili went to the wrong site for the weigh-in, then could not get back to the correct site in time. In his absence, David Douillet of France roared through the field and whipped Ernesto Perez of Spain for the gold medal.

Sun Fuming of China won the women's heavyweight gold medal, beating the Cuban Estela Rodriguez.

Pawel Nastula of Poland steamrolled his way through five foes to capture the light-heavyweight event Sunday, beating South Korea's Kim Min-soo in the final.

The bronze medals went to Stephane Traineau of France and Miguel Fernandes of Brazil.

Ulla Werbrouck of Belgium won the women's title in the light-heavyweight division, beating Yoko Tanabe of Japan in the final.

Ylenia Scapin of Italy and Diadenis Luna of Cuba collected bronze.



Heather Kindleisher/The Associated Press
China's Sun Fuming spilling Britain's Michelle Rogers.

Cuban Boxers Dominate Their Matches

Welterweight Hernandez Stops Nagy of Hungary in Second Round

Reuters

ATLANTA — Cuba provided the blood, Tajikistan the tears and a Canadian Hercules the sweat at the Olympic boxing tournament on Saturday.

The tears flowed freely when the Tajik bantamweight Khurshed Khasanov outclassed Nigerian Kahinde Aweda and then watched the referee raise his opponent's hand in triumph.

The mixup was rectified but not before Aweda had leapt around the ring in jubilation. "I felt just terrible," Khasanov said later. "I started to cry. It was the first time that I saw something like this happen after I was winning all along."

The Cubans made their presence felt. The welterweight Juan Hernandez, a silver medalist at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, stopped Hungary's Jazcef Nagy after one minute 48 seconds of the second round. The Hungarian left the ring with a bloody nose. Arnaldo Mesa, a featherweight who had to move down a class to replace the bantamweight Joel Casamayor after the Olympic champion defected earlier this month, outpointed John Larbi of Sweden, 19-5, in a one-sided bout.

The American boxers were unstoppable, both in and out of the ring, beating their rivals without too much ado and then finding time to analyze every blow from every angle.

The Canadian welterweight Hercules Kyvelos labored in vain against Kamel Chater of Tunisia, losing a close decision that he protested. "I think I won that fight," he said, sweating profusely after drawing 4-4 on the computerized scoring and then losing 35-21 on the backup tiebreaking criteria.

Cuba's triple Olympic heavyweight gold medalist, Teofilo Stevenson, was given a warm welcome when he put in an appearance but it paled compared to the reception given to another great Olympic heavyweight, champion, Joe Frazier. Frazier, whose Philadelphia gym is used by several U.S. Olympians, was surrounded by VIPs, athletes and hangers-on seeking a signature and a photograph as a pair of nervous armed security guards hovered in the background.

■ Hall Advances in Wrestling

It was a good day gone bad for the United States in Olympic Greco-Roman wrestling, the Associated Press reported.

Dennis Hall, the only American to win a world Greco-Roman title, was one victory away from the gold medal match after a stomping, flag-waving crowd rallied him to two tense overtime victories on Saturday.

But on a day that saw five former Olympic or world champions eliminated from gold-medal contention, four of the five Americans were bounced, including 1992 bronze medalist Rodney Smith. Four U.S. wrestlers won their preliminary matches and it looked like America might be headed for its best day in what traditionally has been one of its weakest Olympic sports. The United States has won only seven Greco-Roman medals since the modern Olympics began in 1896.

But then the losses started as Majaahid Maynard (105½ pounds or 48 kilograms), Smith (149½), Dan Henderson (180½) and Jason Gleasman (220) were eliminated. "We had some one-point losses, and those are the matches you have to win in the Olympics," said U.S. coach Rob Hermann. "Dennis found a way to win, and that's what you have to do — find a way to win."

Hall, whose wife Chrissy expects to deliver their first child any day, beat Seref Eroglu of Turkey, 3-0, in overtime, then came back to beat Chi-Ho Park of South Korea 3-2.

"When I was out there, I felt like I had the whole country behind me," said Hall, the U.S. captain who started a teamwide trend by shaving his head. "That's what keeps you going out there. That's what pumps you up."

Hall, considered the United States' best hope ever for its first Greco-Roman gold medal, trailed Park 2-1 after the regulation five-minute period.

Argentina Stops Hosts

The Associated Press

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — The euphoria of a record crowd cheering the U.S. soccer team lasted all of 27

SOCCER

minutes. Then Argentina took command and coasted to a 3-1 victory before a crowd of nearly 84,000.

Just 28 seconds into the match, Claudio Reyna triggered wild rejoicing when he put the home team ahead.

Claudio Lopez tied the score in the 27th minute. Hernan Crespo and Diego Simeone scored the other goals.

Portugal 2, Tunisia 0 Afonso Martins scored both goals at RFK Stadium, Washington D.C. — the second a spectacular left-footed strike.

Spain 1, Saudi Arabia 0 At the Florida Citrus Bowl, Oscar Garcia headed the winner in the 79th minute for Olympic champions Spain.

France 2, Australia 0 Robert Pires and Florian Maurice each scored for France at the Orange Bowl.

Russia Takes the Lead

Reuters

ATLANTA — Russia seized the lead from China after compulsory men's exercises in the gymnastics competition at the Olympics. China, twice the world champions, finished nearly one point behind Russia on Saturday, with Ukraine third, ahead of Belarus.

Alexei Nemov led the Russian turnaround and headed

GYMNASTICS

the individual standings with 57.862 points, a mere 0.039 of a point ahead of the Belarussian Vitaly Scherbo, winner of an unprecedented six golds at the Barcelona Olympics.

Third best was John Roethlisberger, who helped the U.S. team to fifth place as the Americans responded to the roars of a partisan crowd of more than 31,000 at the Georgia Dome.

China held the lead until late in the day's final session, but was overtaken after a weak showing on rings and strong Russian performances in the parallel and horizontal bars.

China's chances were damaged when world champion Li Xiaoshuang slipped and put his right arm through the ring when his hand protector broke as he moved into an iron cross position.

Japan's Masayoshi Maeda broke his left arm during warm-ups.

Li, a favorite to win gold, scored a lowly 8.350 on the routine and also stumbled on his floor dismount to stand a shocking 29th. The top 36 qualify for the all-round finals.

U.S. coach Peter Kormann said the cheers of "USA, USA" inspired his team: "The crowd got into it, and the guys were pumped up."

For Barry McDonald, Ireland's first Olympic gymnast, the day was a triumph. He finished 72d out of 112 competitors.

In Field Hockey, Dutch Men Win and U.S. Women Tie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Marc Delissen, the Dutch field hockey captain, scored one goal and set up another to help his team beat Malaysia, 2-0, in their first group B match on Sunday.

Delissen, the center forward playing in his 255th international match, put the finishing touch to a tight passing movement around the Malaysian circle in the 10th minute.

The Dutch added to their lead in the 30th minute. Delissen picked out left link Leo-Klein Gebbink on the far side of the circle with a perfectly judged pass through the Malaysian defense, and Gebbink beat a defender and scored with a reverse stick shot.

On Saturday, Argentina exposed India's weaknesses and Spain showed Germany that repeating as Olympic field hockey champion would be no cinch.

Pakistan displayed its traditional strength against the United States, beating the host country with a straightforward 4-0 victory.

In the opening women's field-hockey action on Saturday, the United States tied the Netherlands 1-1. Australia beat Spain 4-0. Germany beat Argentina 2-0 and South Korea crushed Britain 5-0.

WATER POLO Viktor Jelenic of Yugoslavia scored a late goal Sunday to salvage a 9-9 draw with Russia in the preliminary round of the Olympic water-polo tournament. Yugoslavia, one of the favorites for the gold medal, wasted a three-goal lead and had to battle hard from one goal down to clinch the draw.

Earlier, most of the players from the defending champion Italian team had remained in the athletes' village on Friday night to watch the

OLYMPIC ROUNDUP

Opening Ceremonies of the Olympics on television. Among the athletes they saw march into the Centennial Olympic Stadium were the 13 U.S. players who would face the Italians 24 hours later.

The Americans said Saturday night that they would not have traded their experience for anything, even a victory over the Italians. And no U.S. players claimed that the more than two hours they spent marching and standing in the stadium was a reason for their listless play in a 10-7 loss at the Georgia Tech Aquatic Center.

"Who knows whether it made a difference?" said Chris Humbert, who, suffering from a shoulder injury, was held to one goal. The United States rallied from a three-goal deficit to tie at 4-4 at the end of two quarters and then went into a collapse.

FENCING The old guard of the swashbuckling set was caught off guard Saturday by a feisty cast of Olympic newcomers who claimed all three medals in the individual épée event at the Georgia World Congress Center.

The gold medal went to 26-year-old Alexander Beketov, a warrant officer in the Russian army, who ripped off his protective mask — a minor breach of fencing's elaborate protocol — and howled with relief after prevailing, 15-14, in a tensely fought final-round sword fight with Ivan Trevejo Perez of Cuba.

The Russian said Trevejo Perez made a serious tactical error, and actually lost the bout, by assuming that his 10-6 lead would translate into a gold medal with just five more swipes of his épée. Beketov said he knew that just 11 more direct hits with his own weapon would provide the ultimate reward for his 14 years of hard training and give Russia its first Olympic gold medal in this discipline.

Beketov, a menacing fencer whose in-your-face style worked wonders, dethroned the defending Olympic gold medalist and 1995 world champion, 32-year-old Eric Srecki of France, in the Round of 16.

The bronze medal was captured by the youngest fencer in the field, 21-year-old Geza Imre, the latest prodigy of the perennial powerhouse Hungary.

VOLLEYBALL The towering blockers and hitters from the Netherlands overwhelmed Tunisia 15-4, 15-4, 15-2 in the men's opener Sunday.

Tunisia played without one of its best hitters, Atef Loukil, who severely sprained an ankle when he landed on a ball while practicing his jump serve during warm-ups.

On Saturday, the U.S Women's team, bronze medalist in 1992, routed Ukraine 15-8, 15-5, 15-11. "Playing a team like Ukraine, we need to win in three," said Bev Oden, who served Team USA to a 6-0 lead in the opening set. "We're going to have a lot of tough matches coming up, and it's good to get that one out of the way in three."

China beat the Netherlands and Russia swept Germany. In Athens, Georgia, defending gold medalist Cuba beat Canada and South Korea beat Japan.

WEIGHTLIFTING Halil Mutlu of Turkey won the first weightlifting gold medal of the 1996 Olympic Games on Saturday.

Mutlu responded to the challenge of a pair of Chinese to win the first of 10 weightlifting classes — the 119-pound division.

He won despite failing on his first attempt in the clean-and-jerk, when he fouled while trying to lift 336.2 pounds (152 kilograms). He succeeded on his second attempt at that weight and then lifted 341.7 pounds on his final lift, which was good enough for the gold.

Mutlu's combined total in the snatch and clean-and-jerk was 633.81 pounds. Mutlu broke his own world record in the snatch in the first portion of the competition.

Zhang Xiangsen of China could have won the gold medal by succeeding on his final lift of 347.2 pounds. He came close, but ultimately failed. Zhang won the silver medal and Sevdalin Minchev of Bulgaria won the bronze.

(Reuters, AP, NYT, LAT)

Michael Probst/The Associated Press
Alexander Beketov of Russia celebrating his fencing victory.

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TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune

OLYMPICS

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1996

OLYMPICS ROUNDUP



Eric Feferberg/AFP

Ukrainian Lilia Podkopayeva performing a floor exercise.

Organizers Told Off

The International Olympic Committee told the Atlanta organizers Sunday that it is fed up with the transportation and computer failures that have marred the first few days of the Games.

At their daily morning meeting with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games, the IOC demanded that organizers correct the problems.

"These are as bad a first few days as I've seen; make that disorganized," one IOC member said.

"It was the toughest meeting ACOG has had to sit through," said another. *(Reuters)*

Romanian Women Lead

GYMNASTICS Romania, spearheaded by four-time Barcelona medalist Lavinia Milosovici, led the team gymnastics competition by 0.830 of a point over Ukraine Sunday after the first session of women's compulsory exercises.

Still to compete in the afternoon session were China, Russia and the United States. Those teams had an advantage, said Octavian Belu, the Romanian coach. Coaches believe judges hesitate to give high scores early in the day to leave room for exceptional performances later on.

World champion Lilia Podkopayeva of Ukraine topped the individual standings. *(Reuters)*

High Ratings in U.S.

TELEVISION The U.S. broadcast of Friday night's four-hour-45-minute opening ceremony generated a stunning 27.2 overnight Nielsen rating, a 65 percent jump from the opening in Barcelona.

The ratings peaked from 10 P.M. to 10:30 P.M. but was high as from midnight to 12:30 A.M. The Atlanta market scored the highest rating. *(NYT)*

Longo-Ciprelli Wins

CYCLING Jeannie Longo-Ciprelli, 37, of France capped her magnificent 18-year career Sunday with the Olympic gold medal that had long eluded her.

Longo-Ciprelli won the road race in 2 hours, 36 minutes, 13 seconds — 25 seconds ahead of Imelda Chiappa of Italy. *(AP)*

Hungary Is Victorious

WATER POLO Tamas Kasas scored three goals Sunday, including the winner, as Hungary beat Germany 9-8. *(AP)*

Canada Downs Taiwan

SOFTBALL Canada beat Taiwan, 2-1, in 10 innings on Sunday. Chris Parris-Washington hit the game-winner, a two-out single to left, scoring Kelly Kelland from third. Kelland started the inning on second. Under Olympic rules, teams tied after nine innings, are allowed to start the inning with a runner on second base. *(AP)*

Smith Puts a Smile in Irish Eyes

But Swim Champion Faces Awkward Questions

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ATLANTA — They were sitting next to each other on folding chairs in front of a TV camera, and the gold medal passed from him to her as if they were merely holding hands.

The TV pictures were to be sent back to Ireland for the morning. Michelle Smith had become the first Irish woman to win an Olympic medal of any color in any sport. Indeed, she had been the first Irish woman to swim in an Olympic final when she surged to a three-second victory Saturday night in the 400 meters individual medley.

She was coached by her Dutch husband, Erik de Bruin, a former discus thrower who won a silver medal in the 1991 world championships. He eyed the surrounding crowds of reporters warily. He and Michelle had been married six weeks ago.

"I didn't take my pulse rate during the race, but it must have been 264," he told the Irish interviewer. "I was crying, crying, crying. Afterwards the security guards tried to stop me from seeing her, but I pushed them aside. They were all running after me."

Smith won in 4 minutes 39.18 seconds, ahead of the American silver medalist Allison Wagner (4:42.03) and third-place Krisztina Egerszegi of Hungary, one of the big names in the sport. Egerszegi, 21, had been seeking her fifth Olympic gold medal and her second in a row in this event. Her strength is the backstroke, and in the second leg she had used it to turn a 2-second deficit into a lead almost as great.

"I knew I had to control the first 200 meters," Smith said. "I had to be within 2 to 2½ seconds after the breaststroke."

The Irishwoman was just three-quarters of a second behind the other medalists entering the final leg, allowing her to win going away in the freestyle, her strength. Her winning time was 3.63 seconds better than her personal best. This raised the first suspicions.

At 26 she was years past the typical swimmer's peak. She had met her husband at the last Olympics, where she had placed 26th in this event. More suspicions were raised by the drug test around the 1993 world championships that found extraordinary levels of testosterone in De Bruin. He was banned for four years for illegal drug use.

"There was a problem with a test, but I was reinstated," he said late Saturday night as he walked away from an interview. "I don't want to get into that right now. This is a happy moment, and I don't want to ruin it."

So a perverse dynamic went to work on the first day of the swimming competition. One of the gold medals went to China, to Le Jingyi in the 100 meter freestyle. But three of her teammates swam terribly in the morning heats, raising speculation that they were purposefully avoiding the drug tests that face all medalists. China suffered seven positive tests two years ago, after winning three-quarters of the women's medals at the 1993 world championships.

"We were tested before the Games, at least four times a week," Le responded angrily. "It's like slander."

Frederik Deburghgraeve won Belgium's first-ever Olympic swimming title in the 100 meters breaststroke, after setting a world record of 1 minute 0.60 seconds in the morning heats. Derek Loader became New Zealand's first swimming gold medalist in the 200 meters freestyle.

But no victory was more happily received than that of Smith, who hopped out of the pool in a prewar suit midway down her thighs (decreasing resistance and drag, she said). She was raised in Dublin by nonathletic parents. There are no 50-meter pools in Ireland; she trains near Rotterdam with her husband.

She will be competing in three more events this week — three more chances for medals, including her best event, the 400 meters freestyle. She could become one of the sweethearts of the Olympics. Sometimes it seems as if most of the Western world likes to cheer for the Irish.

But the Olympics is not so innocent as freckles and a smile anymore. The Chinese will demand that Smith be painted with the same brush of suspicion as themselves.



Doug Pagan/The Associated Press

Kristine Quance of the U.S. and Penelope Heyns of South Africa embracing Sunday after 100-meter breaststroke heat. Heyns set world record.

Smith was celebrating when a questioner pointed out that most of the top women swimmers are youngsters, teenagers.

"How is it possible that someone like you, at 26 years of age, could benefit from such an explosion in performance?" he asked.

Her answer ignored the inference. She talked instead about the hard work she has put in over the last three and a half years. Moments later the news conference was cut short. She and the other medalists were escorted to the doping control room to provide their samples.

■ Heyns Breaks Record

South African Penny Heyns shattered her own women's world 100 meters breaststroke record in Olympic swimming heats Sunday, Reuters reported.

Heyns dominated the final heat and surged home in one minute 7.02 seconds, 0.44 seconds inside the 1:07.46 mark she set at the South African national championships in Durban on March 4.

Heyns turned at the end of the 50-meter Georgia Tech pool in 31.65 seconds, a vast 0.54 seconds inside her world record split. At the end, American Kristine Quance in the next lane embraced the 21-year-old South African, who studies at the University of Nebraska.

Fourteen-year-old American Amanda Beard achieved the next best time of 1:09.04 in winning the penultimate heat ahead of world champion Samantha Riley of Australia (1:09.37).

Dream Team And Lights Go Out, Then Come Back

By J.A. Adande
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — You would expect the United States men's basketball team to pulverize its opponents the same way you would expect the lights to stay on during the world's premier sporting event.

Neither of those could be taken for granted Saturday night during a first half in which Argentina presented a surprisingly difficult challenge and half of the lights in the Georgia Dome went out.

Order and the lights returned in the second half, and the final score of 96-68 was more appropriate for a team that beat its five exhibition opponents this summer by an average of 43 points a game.

"We didn't do none of the things that we usually do," guard Gary Payton said. "They made us play the way they wanted to."

The Argentines historically have hung tough against the United States in Olympic competition, losing by scores of 59-57 in 1948 and 85-75 in 1952. Saturday marked the first Olympic basketball appearance for Argentina since those 1952 Games. That 1952 U.S. team certainly didn't have anyone resembling Shaquille O'Neal, Hakeem Olajuwon or Scottie Pippen. The closest it came was Dan Pippin, who played for the Peoria Caterpillars of the American Athletic Union.

In the first half, Argentina rode the one-two punch of Marcelo Nicola and Juan Espil, who scored 32 of the team's 44 points in the half.

Half of the lights in the Georgia Dome went out with 12 minutes 35 seconds remaining in the first half when an engineer accidentally hit the wrong switch, according to a statement released by the arena's manager.

When play resumed, the United States quickly erased its one-point deficit and jumped ahead to a 24-17 lead. Grant Hill, who finished with 10 points, had two assists and a steal to help push the U.S. lead to 12. But turnovers allowed Argentina back in the game. It scored seven of the last nine points of the half and trailed by only two, 46-44. The United States had 14 turnovers in the 20-minute half.

After not playing in the first half, Olajuwon started the second and scored eight points and had a steal as the Dream Team went on a 16-5 run.

"I like close games," Olajuwon said. "I don't like coming in when you're ahead by 50."

The Americans forced the turnovers in the second half with a lineup that included two NBA defensive players of the year — Olajuwon and Payton — and a perennial first-team all defensive player in Pippen. The game ended with a resounding, crowd-pleasing dunk by O'Neal.

This was O'Neal's first game since he signed a seven-year, $121 million contract with the Los Angeles Lakers.

During the pregame layup lines, O'Neal looked over to the NBC courtside table, and Magic Johnson, who will be either O'Neal's teammate or boss, depending on whether he decides to attempt another comeback (he's thinking about it) or stay retired and regain his partial ownership in the Lakers. O'Neal threw up his hands as if to say, "Well?" and later grinned and gave Johnson a thumbs-up.



Jeff Haynes/Agence France-Presse

Barkley and Stockton leaping to block Argentina's Ruben Wolkowisky.

Battle On the First Day Over Basketball Silver

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service

ATLANTA — The need to avoid the Dream Team for as long as possible, to create the chance for silver instead of bronze, turned an opening-day matchup in the Olympic basketball tournament into a game of desperation.

With Toni Kukoc scoring 33 points despite a broken thumb on his shooting hand, Croatia took the last shot at the end of regulation time and the first overtime. But at the end of a dramatic afternoon, Lithuania overcame the loss of its three best players — Arvydas Sabonis and Sarunas Marciulionis to fouls and Arturas Karnishovas to an ankle injury — to survive in a potentially pivotal 83-81 double-overtime victory.

Both teams are in Pool A, with the United States. If Lithuania wins the rest of its preliminary-round games, with the exception of the meeting with the Dream Team, the bronze medal winners from 1992 would avoid the United States until the final. Croatia, which won the silver medal in Barcelona, will now need help to avoid an unpleasant semifinal meeting with the United States.

Yugoslavia 71, Greece 63 Earlier Saturday, Yugoslavia used a 15-5 run to secure victory over Greece. Making its return to the Olympics after missing the Barcelona Games because of U.N. sanctions, Yugoslavia is considered one of the medal favorites.

Australia 111, South Korea 88 Andrew Gaze, who helped lead Seton Hall to the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament final in 1989, scored 26 points and Shane Heal added 23 points and 11 assists as Australia beat South Korea.

Brazil 101, Puerto Rico 98 Oscar Schmidt scored the last of his 45 points on a three-point play with 17 seconds left, giving Brazil the victory over Puerto Rico, the Associated Press reports.

● In women's preliminary round basketball games Sunday, the United States beat Cuba 101-84 led by Lisa Leslie's 24 points, Reuters Reported. Sheryl Swoopes scored 12 points for the home team while Yamile Martínez led Cuba with 21. Brazil defeated Canada 69-56 and Ukraine beat Zaire 81-65.

GAMES: *Details Aside, Atlanta Dazzles*

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in frustration as the traffic intensifies, there might be more trouble.

The confusion of traffic might also threaten security. Richard Williams, a British journalist, said he and two colleagues followed traffic leaving the Opening Ceremony and rode back into town in a police-escorted bus of foreign dignitaries.

"No one even looked at our passes," he said. "We could have been anybody."

Yet the overwhelming image of the opening weekend remained that of Muhammad Ali, his face a mask while the rest of him shook uncontrollably, ravaged by Parkinson's disease. His appearance concluded a ceremony that — logistics aside — had been as right as right could be. More than 30 years ago Cassius Clay, the 1960 Olympic light heavyweight champion, had thrown his gold medal into the Ohio River after deciding that it held no value against the bigotry of America.

No one had imagined his coming. The likely choice to light the flame had been Evander Holyfield of Atlanta, a brouze medalist and another former world heavyweight champion. He ran a half-lap before he was joined by Voula Patoulides, a Greek gold medalist. Janet Evans, the American swimmer, took the flame and ran up a ramp to the foot of the great unlit torch.

Out stepped Ali. The whole world seemed to gasp. Here stood sacrifice and consequence, violence and peace, altogether unified in the most recognizable face we have known. The flame would not take. The Olympic Stadium does not hold noise very well, and the chants of "Ali, Ali" seemed to be coming from someplace else. The flame seemed to be wagging the arm of the dancer he used to be. Then the fire climbed away up a steel fuse slowly, hesitating, as if affected by Ali.



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